

THE TIMES

Bishop of Southwark
in a no-meat
dispute: Diary, page 12

Tories and Liberals may oppose devolution Bill

Cabinet will complete this week plans for devolution of powers to new assemblies in Scotland and Wales. The Bill will dominate the session of Parliament, to be opened by the Queen on November 19, and both the Conservatives and Liberals are expected to object to it. It is believed that the two assemblies will not be given responsibility over universities.

Final touches by Cabinet this week

Mr. Clark, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Callaghan, Secretary of State for the Home Department, are expected to complete the final touches to the Bill for the devolution of powers to new assemblies in Scotland and Wales this week. The Bill will be introduced to Parliament on November 19, and the Queen will open Parliament on November 19. The Bill will give the new assemblies the power to make laws on a wide range of subjects, including education, health, and the environment. The Bill will also give the new assemblies the power to raise and spend money. The Bill will be a major test of the Government's commitment to devolution. The Bill will be a major test of the Government's commitment to devolution. The Bill will be a major test of the Government's commitment to devolution.

The political dangers inherent in the devolution argument will be reinforced tonight, when the Granada Television programme *World in Action* reports on an opinion poll in Scotland suggesting that 30 per cent of Labour voters there might switch their votes to the Conservative Party if the Government's plans to give more power to the new assemblies were not accepted. The poll was conducted by the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. The poll was conducted by the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. The poll was conducted by the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party.



Children playing yesterday on the overgrown steps of the Palm Court Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, which was occupied on Saturday by 15 battered wives and their children. Report, page 3.

King Hassan calls off march into Sahara

Agadir, Nov. 9 — King Hassan of Morocco, who has been in Spain since his flight from Morocco in 1955, has called off a march into the Sahara. The march is intended to show the Moroccan people that the King is still with them and to show the Moroccan people that the King is still with them.

Mr Prentice's appeal rejected by inquiry

By Our Political Staff. The appeal of Mr. Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, against the decision by the Labour Party to discontinue his constituency Labour Party in Newham, North-East, has been rejected by a three-man inquiry team.

No assembly control of universities

Scottish and Welsh sub-committees of the main grants committee, which would serve as a forum for the creation of a cohesive Scottish or Welsh education system, have been told that they will not have the power to control the universities. The sub-committees will be responsible for the creation of a cohesive Scottish or Welsh education system, but they will not have the power to control the universities.

On the other hand, the Scottish universities were unhappy about the prospect of their links with the grants committee being cut and replaced by a new body. The Scottish universities were unhappy about the prospect of their links with the grants committee being cut and replaced by a new body. The Scottish universities were unhappy about the prospect of their links with the grants committee being cut and replaced by a new body.

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Police

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Heath lawyers considering fresh move on Slater, Walker article

By David Leigh. Lawyers acting for Mr. Heath are considering a fresh move to sue the *Sunday Times* for libel over an article about his private life. The article was published in the *Sunday Times* and was about Mr. Heath's private life.

The article said that Mr. Heath had gained unwittingly a reputation for being a playboy, and that he had been seen at a number of nightclubs. The article said that Mr. Heath had gained unwittingly a reputation for being a playboy, and that he had been seen at a number of nightclubs.

Schlesinger-Kissinger conflict admitted

President Ford explained yesterday that he had dismissed Dr. Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State because of a growing tension between Dr. Kissinger and Dr. Henry Kissinger.

Bishop resigns after indecency charge

From a Staff Reporter. The Bishop of Landaff, the Right Rev. Eryl Thomas, has announced his resignation in a letter to the clergy in his diocese. The Bishop of Landaff, the Right Rev. Eryl Thomas, has announced his resignation in a letter to the clergy in his diocese.

Herrema siege police helped by psychologists

Two psychologists employed by the Irish Government helped police to break the resistance of the kidnappers of Dr. Tiede Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, who was released on Friday night. The psychologists helped police to break the resistance of the kidnappers of Dr. Tiede Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, who was released on Friday night.

Amin threat to sever links with Russia

President Amin threatened yesterday to break off relations with Russia, a major arms supplier to Uganda, after differences over the Soviet Ambassador's visit to Uganda. President Amin threatened yesterday to break off relations with Russia, a major arms supplier to Uganda, after differences over the Soviet Ambassador's visit to Uganda.

Sadat plea to Britain

President Sadat, who returned to Cairo yesterday after his visit to London, wants Britain to play a more active part in Middle East diplomacy. He believes Mr. Wilson could influence Israeli leaders because of his friendship for their country.

Farm crisis feared

Britain faces a food crisis soon unless farm wages are raised to a minimum of £50 to stop a growing flight of workers from rural poverty, a report by the Low Pay Unit today says.

Labour challenge

The left wing of the Labour Party is starting tonight a campaign against the Government's industrial and economic policy. The left wing of the Labour Party is starting tonight a campaign against the Government's industrial and economic policy.

Charitable needs

British charities received £380m in 1973, according to a firm of fund-raising consultants. For the charities to continue on that scale, and allowing for 20 per cent inflation, they would have to raise at least £76m more each year.

Actors' deadlock

Moderate members of Equity, the actors' union, have failed to ensure that the left wing is not in a position to take over.

Fitzgerald reburied

F. Scott Fitzgerald, the American novelist, and his wife, Zelda, have been reburied in the graveyard of a Roman Catholic church in Maryland that refused him burial in consecrated ground 35 years ago. The church had said then that his writings were "undesirable".

A reflection of good taste
Blue Nun from Sichel
right through the meal.

HOME NEWS

Psychologists helped Irish police to defeat kidnappers

From Stewart Tendler
Dublin

The two kidnappers of Dr Tiede Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, were defeated with the aid of two psychologists who advised the Irish police on how they should talk to the couple, Eddie Gallagher and Marian Coyle.

Mr Patrick Cooney, Minister for Justice, said on Saturday: "Some might say the conversation was almost banal. We kept the kidnappers face to face with the helplessness of their position."

The police, he added, made use of information gleaned during the Spaghetti House restaurant siege in London and officers had attended international police conferences on kidnapping.

One of the psychologists who helped during the siege was for the Eastern Health Board of the Irish Health Department and the other is attached to the Ministry of Justice.

Mr Cooney said: "They confirmed to us that the strategy we wanted to adopt was an apt one."

The minister added that he expected nine people to be charged when investigations were complete. "The Provisional IRA bear a moral responsibility because they recruited these people into an illegal organisation and armed them," he said.

Dr Herrema said after the siege that he believed that the period he had spent in a Nazi concentration camp had helped him to withstand the strain.

Mr Gallagher and Miss Coyle appeared before a special criminal court in Dublin on Saturday.

They were remanded in custody for a month on charges of possessing arms and attempting to obstruct justice by intimidation.

Capital punishment is a possible sentence under the latter charge.

Mr Gallagher shouted at the court: "I would just like to say I would not have been here but for Jerry O'Hare and Joe Cahill. They are informers, so-called members of the Provisional IRA. They are Garda informers."

The two men he named are leading members of the Provisional Sinn Féin and a statement was issued later by the organization repudiating his accusation.

Ulster bomb: A 150lb car bomb exploded in the centre of Newtown Butler, Co Fermanagh, on Saturday night (Our Belfast Correspondent writes).

Shops and houses were badly damaged by the blast, but

because a warning had been given no one was hurt.

Two masked men burst into the home of a man aged 27 at Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, on Saturday, and shot him in the stomach.

Man shot dead: Mr John "Mario" Kelly, aged 19, a member of the lead by two masked gunmen in Ponsonby Avenue, north Belfast, yesterday (The Press Association reports).

As he lay wounded, one of the attackers walked up and shot him through the head.

Homecoming: Herrema's homecoming to Holland on Saturday was overshadowed by the disastrous Dutch state mines explosion on Friday, which cost 14 lives, and by the publicity given to the official confirmation that Leander Alexander Aronson, a Dutch male nurse, aged 40, whom the Iraq Government announced it had executed last Monday, was still alive (See Masterman writes from The Hague).

Dr Herrema's welcome was sober compared with that of the Transavia airline crew who, a year ago, after a five-day siege of the French Embassy and a flight with Japanese terrorists to the Middle East, were welcomed by Cabinet ministers and decorated by Queen Juliana.

Dr Herrema was welcomed by Professor Kooljans, an under-secretary for foreign affairs, and a crowd of about four hundred on his arrival at Rotterdam, Queen Juliana sent flowers for his wife.

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Trotskyists aim to form group within Labour

By Our Political Staff

A Trotskyist group working inside the Labour Party hopes to establish a group of about six Labour backbenchers who will support its policies. That is disclosed in a document prepared by Mr Reginald Underhill, national agent of the Labour Party, which is to be discussed at a meeting of the organization committee tonight.

Mr Underhill, who has obtained a copy of a document drawn up by the group around the *Millwright* journal, which describes the group's operations in the party.

Underhill quotes the group as saying: "The constituency parties are assuming more and more importance for our work. A striking feature of the situation is the weakness of the Trotskyist tendency."

At regional conferences in areas where we have influence in the Labour Party, we have been the left wing."

The *Millwright* document, issued last year and entitled *British Perspectives and Tasks, 1974*, adds: "The main struggle would be between us and the Trotskyist left. That is why we must seriously endeavour to establish a group of half a dozen or so MPs."

Young Socialists support it. Mikardo calls: The Labour Party should phase out its separate sections for women and young members. Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, said at a party dinner at the south-east London, on Saturday. "We need the dedication, the energy and the thinking of these two groups of members in the main campaign arena, not in side shows," he said.

The group claims in its document that all but one of the 11 members of the national committee of the Labour Party, Young Socialists support it.

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Food crisis forecast if farm pay is not raised

Nearly half of the workers' families question a survey go without because they cannot afford a report published today.

Almost two-thirds buy clothes second-hand from jumble sales and more than half of the children have never had a new toy.

Money. Many had no car even on holidays and winter, were short of fuel and had to be early to save it.

The report, by the Pay Unit, says that rural life is leading to such a state of crisis such as Britain has never experienced for centuries.

They need to get minimum rate of £50 a week, 1975 terms, the unit said.

The term of the present incomes policy, they must get the full £6 at next week's meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board.

The workers have claimed a minimum rate of £40 a week, compared with the £30.50 they get now.

The unit agrees that some farmers could not afford to meet that claim in full, and the cost must fall on the public.

It estimates that an increase of the minimum to £50 a week would add 2p in the pound to food prices, or half of 1 per cent to the Retail Price Index.

The unit bases its conclusions on a survey of 110 farmworkers in England and Wales, carried out this year. They were all recruited through a Jimmy Young radio show, which made it clear that low pay was being investigated.

Average earnings of the sample were £37.52 a week, compared with the average for all farmworkers of £38.52.

The report says it is not true that life in the country is cheaper than in towns. "If they buy in the village shop, food prices are significantly higher. If they travel to town, food bills are raised by the costs of travel."

Because they are more mobile at home compared with industrial workers, who may use canteens or luncheon vouchers, they spend substantially more on food than the average.

For farmworkers living in remote areas, a car was essential. Only 20 of the families in the survey lived in an area served by a regular bus service.

Shops, doctors, hospitals and schools were often miles away. The impact of isolation and the poverty was hardest on the children. They were unable to go swimming, to libraries, to lessons or to school holidays were monotonous. Almost all the

farmworkers questioned were determined that their children should not follow them into agricultural work. "Over my dead body," and "There's no future in it" were typical reactions.

The unit comments: "The traditional source of labour for sons of farmworkers, looks as if it will all but dry up. If we are to retain the present skilled labour force, we must be willing to pay the rewards paid to that group of workers upon whom we depend for our daily bread."

Unless there was done there would soon be a dramatic fall in the number of home-produced food, and more and more workers left the land "and this in a world in which experts tell us there will be an increasing shortage of food."

Low Pay on the Farm (Low Pay Unit, 75p).

George Davis campaign: The campaign in support of George Davis, the East London milk driver who is serving a year prison sentence for his alleged part in an armed robbery, gained support yesterday.

The Rev David Moore (above) superintendent of the Bow Methodist Mission (a South Reporter writes). He said in a sermon that there was an essential link between Remembrance Day, which celebrated the fact

that people were willing to die for freedom and justice, and the Davis case.

Referring to pro-Davis demonstrations, Mr Moore said that if people of justice and conscience were to support their right to take such action.

A woman walked out of the church, shouting "what about the Christians in communist countries, David? You never speak for them."

Development land: A Bill to supplement the Community Land Bill, now before Parliament, which will authorize the new land tax to be levied at a rate of 80 per cent, on the development value of an area of land.

Private practice in medicine: Mr Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, has promised that the Government will introduce legislation to guarantee the continuance of private practice outside the National Health Service.

It will be limited to coincide with the phasing out of private beds from health services, which will be done in a system of the privately run hospitals to ensure that staff are not attracted away from health service hospitals in areas where the state provision is only just able to meet the needs of the community.

Official secrets: The Government is committed to legislation to repeal sections two of the Official Secrets Act, replacing it with far less wide-ranging and severe safeguards against the unauthorized disclosure of information. The object is to offer more open government, based on the recommendations of the Franks committee.

Secondary education: A Bill is being prepared to ensure that the reorganization of secondary education on comprehensive lines is nationwide.

The Labour Party's annual report said that seven local education authorities had refused to submit plans for end-of-year selection, and there were about two dozen other authorities "whose plans could not be interpreted as a positive response to the Government's circular."

'Educational mind killers' criticize

Progressive education was denounced as a 'mind killer' yesterday by Mr Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield.

He told a conference of young teachers at Chester at Buxton, Cheshire, that progressive education was creating a new group of deprived children.

"They are deprived of being able to read a job certificate, without resort to the calculator, and deprived of being able to take their life in a free and ordered way," he said.

The education system had to allow for the detection and effective nurturing of children of high ability.

"What use is it to the child or society if he wastes his energy at times on such useless projects as either useless or about which enough information can be gathered by a casual look at the daily papers?" he asked.

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Sex in school inquiry starts

Mr Frank Cogan, chairman of Hertfordshire education committee, said last night that the 50-member staff of Hemstead School would be questioned today about any relationships they have with pupils.

Mr Cogan said: "There is no doubt in my mind that it is absolutely essential for the highest standards to prevail among the teaching profession and that must inevitably include emotional entanglements between teachers and pupils."

A ridge of high pressure will persist over Scandinavia to N Scotland, with an E airstream over the North Sea.

Low pressure is expected to move W across central and S Britain.

Weather reports yesterday: MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; rain; s, sun.

Angels: 18-19; 10-11; 12-13; 14-15; 16-17; 18-19; 20-21; 22-23; 24-25; 26-27; 28-29; 30-31; 32-33; 34-35; 36-37; 38-39; 40-41; 42-43; 44-45; 46-47; 48-49; 50-51; 52-53; 54-55; 56-57; 58-59; 60-61; 62-63; 64-65; 66-67; 68-69; 70-71; 72-73; 74-75; 76-77; 78-79; 80-81; 82-83; 84-85; 86-87; 88-89; 90-91; 92-93; 94-95; 96-97; 98-99; 100-101; 102-103; 104-105; 106-107; 108-109; 110-111; 112-113; 114-115; 116-117; 118-119; 120-121; 122-123; 124-125; 126-127; 128-129; 130-131; 132-133; 134-135; 136-137; 138-139; 140-141; 142-143; 144-145; 146-147; 148-149; 150-151; 152-153; 154-155; 156-157; 158-159; 160-161; 162-163; 164-165; 166-167; 168-169; 170-171; 172-173; 174-175; 176-177; 178-179; 180-181; 182-183; 184-185; 186-187; 188-189; 190-191; 192-193; 194-195; 196-197; 198-199; 200-201; 202-203; 204-205; 206-207; 208-209; 210-211; 212-213; 214-215; 216-217; 218-219; 220-221; 222-223; 224-225; 226-227; 228-229; 230-231; 232-233; 234-235; 236-237; 238-239; 240-241; 242-243; 244-245; 246-247; 248-249; 250-251; 252-253; 254-255; 256-257; 258-259; 260-261; 262-263; 264-265; 266-267; 268-269; 270-271; 272-273; 274-275; 276-277; 278-279; 280-281; 282-283; 284-285; 286-287; 288-289; 290-291; 292-293; 294-295; 296-297; 298-299; 300-301; 302-303; 304-305; 306-307; 308-309; 310-311; 312-313; 314-315; 316-317; 318-319; 320-321; 322-323; 324-325; 326-327; 328-329; 330-331; 332-333; 334-335; 336-337; 338-339; 340-341; 342-343; 344-345; 346-347; 348-349; 350-351; 352-353; 354-355; 356-357; 358-359; 360-361; 362-363; 364-365; 366-367; 368-369; 370-371; 372-373; 374-375; 376-377; 378-379; 380-381; 382-383; 384-385; 386-387; 388-389; 390-391; 392-393; 394-395; 396-397; 398-399; 400-401; 402-403; 404-405; 406-407; 408-409; 410-411; 412-413; 414-415; 416-417; 418-419; 420-421; 422-423; 424-425; 426-427; 428-429; 430-431; 432-433; 434-435; 436-437; 438-439; 440-441; 442-443; 444-445; 446-447; 448-449; 450-451; 452-453; 454-455; 456-457; 458-459; 460-461; 462-463; 464-465; 466-467; 468-469; 470-471; 472-473; 474-475; 476-477; 478-479; 480-481; 482-483; 484-485; 486-487; 488-489; 490-491; 492-493; 494-495; 496-497; 498-499; 500-501; 502-503; 504-505; 506-507; 508-509; 510-511; 512-513; 514-515; 516-517; 518-519; 520-521; 522-523; 524-525; 526-527; 528-529; 530-531; 532-533; 534-535; 536-537; 538-539; 540-541; 542-543; 544-545; 546-547; 548-549; 550-551; 552-553; 554-555; 556-557; 558-559; 560-561; 562-563; 564-565; 566-567; 568-569; 570-571; 572-573; 574-575; 576-577; 578-579; 580-581; 582-583; 584-585; 586-587; 588-589; 590-591; 592-593; 594-595; 596-597; 598-599; 600-601; 602-603; 604-605; 606-607; 608-609; 610-611; 612-613; 614-615; 616-617; 618-619; 620-621; 622-623; 624-625; 626-

HOME NEWS

Charities keeping up with inflation, but warning about future

By Robert Parker

Money given to charities in Britain in 1973 totalled £30m, 32 per cent more than in 1971, a report published today says. It suggests that the charitable part of the economy is definitely moving forward, not backward, as some would like to infer.

The report was compiled by the Well's International Donors Advisory Services, a firm of fund-raising consultants, and Mr Frank Wells, the chairman, said yesterday that charities appeared to be managing to keep abreast of inflation.

"I should not like to say, however, what will happen in the next two years," he added. "The charities have responded very sensitively to the changing financial climate. Whether they can keep up the resourcefulness is impossible to say."

The report calculates that for charities to continue on the 1973 scale they would have to raise at least £76m more each year, on the basis of an annual inflation rate of a fifth.

It says that charities will have to try to get more money from existing donors and try to find new donors. It also calls on the Government to give tax incentives to encourage individuals and institutions to give more.

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Keener eye on education projects is sought

By Our Education Correspondent

A much stronger check should be kept on the millions of pounds spent on projects by the Government-sponsored Schools Council, according to Mr Anthony Steen, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree.

He is to table a question in the Commons today, asking Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, what has happened to the 71 research projects, worth £3m, that the council has undertaken between 1970 and 1975.

Mr Steen says: "It appears that not only the money spent actually benefits the children in the classroom. He said the school inspectors should be enlarged so that it could evaluate the research projects that were implemented."

Mr Ian McCulloch, the council's information officer, said that the council's main committees each had a majority of teachers on them; research projects were kept closely in touch with what was needed in the classroom. There was no central register of the take-up of projects, but field officers reported that the take-up was wide.

"The council does, however, recognize that its work in getting its own ideas and approaches across to the teacher is still not satisfactory enough," he said. "The council is engaged on seeing how this can be improved."

The report covers many other aspects of charity, including the fund-raising charities. In 1973 most money was raised by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund (£4,396,000) in gifts and legacy income, followed by the Cancer Research Campaign, the eleventh largest sum was raised by the RSPCA.

While emphasizing the unreliability of church statistics, the report estimates that the total annual income of all churches and denominations in Britain in 1973 was £128,057,000. Of this, it is estimated, the Church of England received £57m from all sources.

The Well's Collection (Well's International Donors Advisory Services, 1-11 Hay Hill, London, W1, E2).

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Rebellion against opencast pits

People in Britain will be warning their homes with anthracite coal from North Vietnam this winter. Although there is plenty of anthracite in South Wales, the National Coal Board's production of it has been falling, because Welsh villagers are opposing opencast mining, which they say, is noisy, dirty and destructive. The national need has now come face to face with the anger of small communities.

That is why there is growing interest in the outcome of a planning inquiry opening tomorrow in the village of Llandybïe, near Ammanford. The coal board believes that success in this inquiry is crucial in the national interest. Britain needs to make the most of indigenous fuels, and the Government has put its weight behind schemes to improve coal production. The only British source of anthracite, which is used in heating many thousands of homes as well as hospitals and schools, is the narrow band between Aberdare and the Kidwelly. And Welsh anthracite is five years, and the board spends another five years restoring and replanting the land.

He says: "We believe that in some cases we can make the land look better than it was before our arrival."

"We do not work at night, and we put up embankments to reduce noise and unsightliness. Wherever we can we use electrical machinery, not diesel, because it is quieter. We provide jobs locally: more than nine tenths of our work force is local men. On top of that, we meet a vital national fuel need."

Since opencast mining started during the last war, more than 24,000 acres of land in South Wales has been exploited. The inquiry at Llandybïe tomorrow concerns a proposal to extend opencast working by 110 acres. It is opposed by the villagers of Blaenau and Porthkerry, supported by their local authorities. They complain of noise, dust and the rumble of lorries, and say the opencast mining has led to the obliteration of a hamlet in the district.

The report suggests that more companies should encourage young people to study engineering by sponsoring them on degree courses, and advises stronger contacts with schools and colleges.

Figures from the Department of Education and Science showed that the proportion of students doing engineering and technology degree courses fell from 27.8 per cent of all students in 1965 to 20.3 per cent in 1973. The actual numbers of students on those courses nearly doubled.

Shortage of Qualified Engineers (National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX).

Mr A. D. Winslow, general secretary of the Bee Farmers' Association, said there was no need for new rules, since honey was covered adequately by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. But he did not think the EEC rules would operate against the interests of British beekeepers.

The rules would be welcome if they entailed tighter control of labelling, which outlawed traders who sold foreign honey under the guise of the home-produced article.

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International report

By Our Education Correspondent

Widespread concern over the small number of students taking engineering degree courses is reported today by the National Economic Development Office.

The office, which is the director general, said that if British industry was to compete effectively it must sustain a high rate of technological advance. There was concern in some sectors of engineering that their needs for qualified people might not be met.

The office finds that employers, university careers advice departments and professional institutions consider the comparative decline in the number of students taking engineering degree courses to be serious.

The report suggests that more companies should encourage young people to study engineering by sponsoring them on degree courses, and advises stronger contacts with schools and colleges.

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Fears over fall in engineering students

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Why Do You Read So Slowly?

A FAMOUS educationalist reveals that he has devised a new, simple technique of rapid reading which guarantees that you will at least double your reading speed and yet retain much more.

Most people do not realize how much they could increase their pleasure, success and income by reading faster and more accurately. What's more, this method has been tested and proved successful in business, industry and schools throughout the world.

According to this educationalist, anyone, regardless of their present reading skills, can use this simple technique to improve their reading ability to a remarkable degree. Whether reading stories, books or technical matter, you can read sentences at a glance and entire pages in seconds with this method.

To acquaint the readers of The Times with the easy-to-follow rules for developing rapid reading skill, the educationalist has printed full details of this interesting self-training method in a new 24-page book, "Adventures in Reading Improvement". It will be sent free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Simply send your request to: Rapid Reading Programme (Dept. TS89), Marple, Stockport.

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HOME NEWS

Left-wing campaign on economic policy threat to Government

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

A breach in relations between the Labour Party and the Government over industrial and economic policy is threatened within the next week. Labour's left wing is to begin a pressure campaign tonight which if successful could provoke a dispute when Cabinet ministers and members of the party's national executive meet in joint session on November 26.

Mr Eric Hoffer (Liverpool, Walton) a new member of the executive, has tabled a motion for tonight's meeting of the party's home policy committee which endorses the left-wing view of the economy and industrial policy. With the home policy committee virtually in the hands of the left, there is every prospect of the motion being carried and later endorsed by the full national executive.

The motion, moreover, is partly reinforced by a background document prepared for the home policy committee by the party's research staff. It is not a policy document, but it argues the case for import controls, and says that the measures so far announced by the Government on unemployment "will not go nearly far enough".

Mr Hoffer's motion calls on the Government to bring employment to below a million by the middle of next year; although the motion does not say so, Mr Hoffer and his colleagues want early reflation, which the Government believes would dangerously undermine its counter-inflation policies.

By Our Labour Staff

A restrictive incomes policy, with no return to free collective bargaining, will have to be imposed next year if the Government's objective of reducing inflation is to be achieved, Mr William McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, says in the latest issue of his union's journal.

Mr McCall, whose union represents higher-grade civil servants, says the wage freeze for people earning more than £8,500 a year has produced serious anomalies, is wrong in principle, and constitutes a danger.

A fixed pay scale, he adds, in practice represents a contractual obligation concerning the rate for the job. Any interference with these increments is a violation of the agreed contract.

Although the £8,500 cut-off figure did not affect many people, the suspension of increments made an incursion into a principle and contained dangers for the future. "It is bound to lead to a fundamental examination of our incremental scale arrangements," he says.

Any long-term policy must also include provision to overcome the rigidities of any policy based on a simple formula of either flat-rate or percentage increases.

"Such nonsense as supervisors getting less than the people they supervise cannot be perpetuated for long. In assessing differentials we have also to take account of the impact of taxation and of the social wage."

Cardinal Heenan funeral on Friday

The funeral of Cardinal Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster and leader of the Roman Catholic community in England and Wales, who died last Friday, will take place on Friday in Westminster Cathedral. His body will be brought to the cathedral hall tomorrow and will lie in state there for two days.

A solemn dirge will be sung in the cathedral on Thursday. The cardinal's body will be taken to the west door of the cathedral and solemnly received into the church at 6.45 pm. A solemn requiem Mass will be celebrated by the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, as well as by prelates from abroad.

The Catholic Information Office said last night that Bishop Christopher Butler had been elected to be leader of the diocese of Westminster until a successor to Cardinal Heenan was announced. He has been an auxiliary Bishop of Westminster since 1968.

Protest against baptism refusal

An angry crowd carrying placards held a demonstration outside St Mark's Church, at Tintow, West Midlands, yesterday, to protest at a refusal of the vicar, the Rev John Luggley, to baptize a boy, aged eight months.

The vicar says he will not baptize the baby, Paul Herwood, because his parents are not regular churchgoers. The child's grandmother, Mrs Ivy Herwood, has collected 500 signatures on a petition.

MP seeks state industry costs inquiry

Every aspect of the costs in nationalized industries should be thoroughly investigated and analysed before crushing increases were imposed on consumers, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, opposition spokesman on prices and consumer protection, said in Gloucester yesterday.

They needed to know why costs were going up so much faster in the nationalized industries than elsewhere, she said. "Many people would say they know the answer already—extravagance, waste, inefficiency, buck-passing, over-manning and empire building. Certainly these are all practices commonly associated with the nationalized industries."

Mrs Oppenheim said that pay had risen twice as fast in the public as in the private sector. Immediate action should include investigation and monitoring of costs with pruning where justified; the imposition of cash

The motion says the Government should reduce imports by something like £3,000m a year; that there should be no cuts in essential public services; that there should be no pledge to foreign banks regarding social security, cuts in public expenditure, or similar measures; and that the Government should immediately carry out party conference decisions on industrial policy.

Cabinet ministers can be expected to argue fiercely against such proposals, because not only are they thought to be impractical but they cut across the Government's philosophy in fighting the recession.

The background research document argues that unless there are selective import controls, "We see no other way in which a continued increase in the already appalling level of unemployment can be averted."

With the left strongly in favour of import controls, the home policy committee may take up the proposal by the research staff that such controls could take the form of a temporary 15 per cent surcharge. That, it is suggested, should be applied selectively to about two thirds of all manufactured and semi-manufactured imports.

The surcharge could be backed by the use of quotas on certain imports, and particular difficulties for British industry.

The background document rejects the view of Mr Wilson and Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, among others, that import controls could bring retaliation.

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Mrs Thatcher placing a wreath at the Cenotaph yesterday, watched by Mr Heath (right).

Changeless act of homage

By Philip Howard

Thirty years after the end of the Second World War and 60 years after the Gallipoli landings the nation once again commemorated yesterday the million and a half men and women of the Commonwealth who fell in two world wars.

The focus of the familiar ritual of national remembrance was as usual the empty tomb on its high white pedestal, the Cenotaph in the middle of Whitehall. Changelessness is important to such acts of remembrance. So the old orders of command echoed off the cliffs of Government offices as they have for more than half a century.

Old tunes such as "Heart of Oak" and "Tipperary" brought lumps to old throats. Wreaths of poppies were laid, and freedom bellowed with her tread the silent files of the dead.

There were two small changes appropriate for International Women's Year: for the first time a woman, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, laid a wreath as leader of the nation; and for the first time a woman, Dame Evelyn Deakin, placed a wreath on behalf of the GLC. The main part in the solemn national theatre has, of course, been played by a woman for almost a quarter of a century, and the Queen performed it with her usual solemn dignity.

Mr Edward Heath, as a former Prime Minister, stood beside Mrs Thatcher and also laid a wreath.

In addition to the Queen, other members of the Royal Family who placed wreaths were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, the Duke

of Kent, and Prince Michael of Kent, dressed in his uniform of captain in the Royal Hussars. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, watched from a balcony of the Home Office while her personal wreath was laid. Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, placed two wreaths of the Chapel Royal, the boys in their Tudor uniforms of scarlet and gold, sang: "O God, Our Help in Ages Past". And as usual the most moving part of the ceremony was the march of the masses of old comrades, their rows of medals telling the tale of the world earthquakes they survived.

Post Office to try same day delivery

From Our Correspondent

The Post Office is to introduce an experimental fast mail service, offering same day delivery at 60p a letter. A pilot scheme within a six-mile radius of Brighton, Sussex, will begin on November 24.

The service, to be known as Speedpost, guarantees that letters or parcels handed in to post offices by midday will be delivered the same afternoon, and those posted by 3.30 pm will arrive within four hours.

Post Office officials will study the response to the new service before deciding whether it should be extended to other areas. The idea is in response to demands from businessmen, including solicitors, estate agents, garages, doctors and chemists. Mr Norman Davies, Brighton's head postmaster, said yesterday:

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WEST EUROPE

Britain drags its feet over elections to European Parliament

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 9

The move towards introduction of direct elections to the European Parliament is slowly gathering momentum which threatens to leave a foot-dragging Britain trailing behind its EEC partners.

Although some member states have important objections to particular aspects of the proposals, British reservations appear to be the most fundamental, especially over the 1978 date, which all our partners have endorsed in principle.

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, feels that press coverage of his intervention on the subject in Brussels last week unfairly represented the British position as one of obstruction. In fairness, the tone of his exchanges with his EEC colleagues was, by all accounts, cooperative.

None the less, he made it clear that at next month's meeting of heads of government in Rome, Mr Wilson would still be unable to lift Britain's reserve over the conclusions of the summit meeting in Paris nearly a year ago.

All British partners, except Denmark, agreed that in 1976 the Council of Ministers should enforce proposals submitted by the European Parliament aimed at introducing direct elections "at any time in the year 1978".

Britain stated that while it did not want to prevent its partners moving towards that goal, it could not "take up a position" until after the referendum on EEC membership in 1978.

British officials insist that their Government is studying the report on Parliament's proposals drawn up by a specially appointed EEC working party, and that it will make its position known next year.

Mr Callaghan promises that the Cabinet will take a decision "soon", but also speaks of the need for a "long and deliberate process" of public debate. He makes no secret of his doubts that direct elections can be introduced by 1978.

The basic document under discussion is the convention adopted by the European Parliament last January, calling for enlargement of the Stra-

bourg based assembly from 198 to 355 members. All would be directly elected instead of nominated as at present. Initially, elections would be in accordance with the voting system in each country.

The convention provides for elections to be held simultaneously in all member countries, the first not later than the first Sunday in May, 1978. Members would be elected for five years and would be allowed to remain seats in their national parliaments. Allocation of seats by country would be related to population, but with a certain weighting in favour of the small member states.

Two aspects of these proposals present most of the difficulties for the governments of the Nine. The first is the insistence that direct elections should be held on a single date throughout the Community, rather than staggered to coincide with national elections.

Germany and several other countries argue that without a single date the psychological impact on the voter of taking part in a Europe-wide election would be lost.

Mr Ivar Norgaard, the Danish Foreign Minister, was adamant last week that a single date would make it impossible for his Government to commit itself to direct elections by 1978.

The trouble with a single date election is that it would be bound to catch some governments in mid-term, with potentially embarrassing political consequences for countries with large and vocal bodies of opinion hostile to the EEC.

No less contentious is the question of how seats should be distributed. Mr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Foreign Minister, complained last week that the allocation proposed for Ireland would give it less than the 5 per cent of total seats it enjoys in the present Assembly.

A lesser difficulty is that posed by the so-called "dual mandate", that is the right of European MPs to continue to be national MPs. It seems to be almost certain that this will be left to national governments to decide, at least for a transitional period.

Shortage of family doctors worries the Swiss

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Nov 9

The Swiss Medical Federation is worried about the country's shortage of family doctors, and the trend is growing.

Dr Jean Berrier, of Lausanne, the federation's president, maintains that the correct proportion should be at least 85 per cent general practitioners and 15 per cent specialists. He finds that fewer doctors are prepared now to remain in the country, and that the number of doctors is falling in some areas, such as night calls and time-consuming visits to patients.

There is also the fact that specialists earn more money in the private sector, and that the private medical insurance, which is the Swiss rule. A start has been made in rectifying this but the effect will take time and is liable to be inadequate.

Dr Berrier cited also the influence of medical school professors who are experts in one field or another and communicate to their students a degree of specialized interest. It was easier, he said, for a young doctor doing his postgraduate hospital service to remain in the country, and to be drawn into the wider experience required by a GP.

In the principal cities, the past decade has seen the growth of private-enterprise medical centres, open round the clock and providing most treatment short of admission to hospital. The centres are staffed largely by foreign doctors who would not otherwise be prepared to work in Switzerland except in hospitals.

An immediate appointment with an independent Swiss GP may be impossible, an emergency visit to a patient is a rarity, even if he lives only a short distance, and it may take two or three days to get an "urgent" case passed on to another doctor to see a specialist.

Some specialists, their waiting rooms crammed, "run" two patients simultaneously in different rooms, giving attention to one while the other is prepared for examination by an assistant.

The Pope backs warning on communist vote

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Nov 9

The Pope lent his authority today to the recent campaign launched by leading Roman Catholic prelates to dissuade the Italian faithful from voting for the Communist Party.

Speaking at the Basilica of St John Lateran, the Pope referred favourably to recent remarks by the Vicar General of Rome, Cardinal Ugo Poletti, who warned Roman Catholics not to vote for the Communists. The Pope did not mention the Italian Communist Party by name, but he spoke of certain "inadmissible formulas" which the Cardinal had recently condemned.

The Communist Party, which is the second largest party in Italy and has hitherto had the support of about 33 per cent of the voters, is expected to win the municipal elections in Rome early next year.

FAO in new attempt to combat hunger

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Nov 9

The governing body of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) yesterday began a three-week conference in Rome at which it will elect a new director-general.

Government ministers and senior officials from the 131 member nations are to elect a successor to Dr Addeke Boerma, of Holland, who is retiring after eight years in the post.

Leading contenders are reported to be Senor Francisco Aquino, of El Salvador, and present executive director of the World Food Programme, which is sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the FAO, and Mr Edouard

French feel uneasy over Giscard leadership

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 9

A sour mood pervades French politics affecting not only the Opposition, where the Communists continue to harass the Socialists, but also the Government coalition.

The steady rise in unemployment and the delayed economic recovery are certainly not conducive to political optimism, but there are also political reasons for this moroseness, which can be traced at least in part to President Giscard d'Estaing's leadership and misgivings about where he really wants to go.

There is nothing dramatic about this yet, but if it were allowed to develop it could, in view of the present fragile balance of political forces, have far-reaching consequences for the parliamentary elections of 1978.

The President himself felt the need to check the tide a week ago by telling his supporters: "The best way to serve France is for the Government and its majority to pursue the task of reforms in depth in calm and avoid the agitation of the street. He added that there would be no elections before the constitutionally appointed time.

The warning was designed both to check the polemics between his own Independent Republicans and the Gaullists, and to signal in dispute in an attempt to become the leading party of the majority, and to stop the attacks of some ministers against the left, which do not square with his aim of reducing political tensions.

It is the Reformers, who are disappointed in their ambitions to play a key middle role, and find that they make a diminishing impact on public opinion.

Mr Jean-Marie Dauterive, a vice-president of the Democratic Centre, replied to the President's warning that "the behaviour of the majority must be such that the remaining tensions in French society are not of its doing."

"Frenchmen," he went on, "are weary of being deceived by the reactions of the rank and file. I even wonder whether what they expect of M. Giscard d'Estaing is this amiable liberalism which amounts to a liberalisation of morals, and to a lack of authority in the state."

An arch Gaullist like M. Michel Debré, the former Prime Minister, has said recently that "there is no state if one does not command and lead. At Alexandre Sanguinetti an outspoken member of the Gaullist old guard, remarked the other day that M. Giscard d'Estaing had been a lesser of two evils in the presidential election.

M. Sanguinetti was punished for his words by being deprived by the Cabinet on Wednesday of the only official position he still held, as president of a research institute.

The attacks against the President exasperate the Independent Republicans, who have condemned "the campaign of denigration". They insist that the pace of reforms, instead of being slowed down as the Gaullists suggest, should be speeded up.

Their ill humour arises from not seeing any sign in the country of a swing away from Gaullist conservatism, they say. They expect that in

ST EUROPE

Gas grenades in Lisbon interrupt premier's unity call

Michael Knipe
Nov 9

Some hours earlier military police dispersed the air into the air to disperse a pro-Government crowd of about 800 women demonstrators and jeering left-wing agitators who blocked the women's path.

A military alert was again enforced this weekend. A spokesman for Copcon, the Army's internal security command, said it was imposed in response to "counter-revolutionary activity", including a spate of bomb attacks across the country.

Early on Saturday morning grenades were thrown from a moving car at five police stations. One policeman was slightly injured.

Although the Communist Party is represented in the Cabinet, it boycotted the mass demonstration today, condemning it as a cover for extreme right-wing agitation.

In a speech commemorating the October Revolution in Russia, Dr. Alvaro Cunhal, the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party said: "Our October will come too." He added, however, that it would not necessarily be as a result of an armed struggle as it was in Russia.

He accused the Socialist Party of "turning with ferocity against forces of the left, making war against progressive forces and preparing a favourable ground for a right-wing coup."

Dr. Cunhal accused capitalist countries of interfering in the formation of Portugal's present Government and said that the parliamentary systems of Western Europe would not work in Portugal.

Azevedo, who was the leader of the 25th of April Revolution, said that he wanted democracy, discipline or respect for law or "he asked them."

Radio with service

Correspondent
Nov 9

Spanish authorities are censoring the BBC by technical assistance in language broadcast by interviews with opposition figures.

Sancho Roig, the head of the Spanish television network, said the BBC in a letter had ordered the National not to provide technical assistance to these broadcasts unless they offer news of non-interference in Spanish affairs.

However, unlikely to have any effect on the use of Spain, as most interviews from here are filtered through official channels.

New Icelandic threat to British trawlers

Raykjavik, Nov 9.—Mr Einar Agnarsson, the Icelandic Foreign Minister, said today that the coast guard would clear British trawlers from banned waters after the two countries' fishing agreement expires on Thursday.

He added that it seemed impossible to reach an agreed solution before then because Mr Hattersley, the British Minister handling the matter, had gone to the United States for a week.

He had received a message from the British Government asking if he would receive Mr Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, on his return. He had said that he would do so in the hope that Mr Hattersley had something new to offer.—Reuter.

ma tax protest in Paris

Own Correspondent

0 actors, producers, and technicians in the French cinema demonstrated in the streets on Saturday to protest against the 50 per cent tax on profits derived from these films was timed to coincide with the peak cinema-going period.

The demonstrators carried placards saying "The screen must live" and "Three-quarters of French actors unemployed." They also distributed leaflets and engaged in heated discussion with passers-by.

One of the protesters' leaflets accused the Government of introducing a new type of censorship in disguise "that would stifle all artistic creation and free expression of all ideas, including political ones."

Law Report: Court of Justice of the European Communities

ential rights under community laws

d Rutill, Gennervil

of public policy have been laid down in Council Directive No 64/221 (Feb 25, 1964) (coordination of special measures applying to the freedom of movement and residence—limitations justified on grounds of public policy, public security and public health—OJ 1964, p 850).

All these enactments have in common the one fact that they make certain obligations incumbent on member states. National courts therefore have jurisdiction to ensure that Community law rules shall prevail over domestic enactments.

Whenever Treaty rules or derived law rules are devised to ensure the protection of individuals, it is for the national courts to rule on the conformity, or otherwise, of national decisions in individual cases with relevant Community law rules. This applies not only to the rules of non-discrimination and free circulation laid down in Articles 7 and 48 of the EEC Treaty and in Regulation 1612/68, but to Directive No 64/221 as well, inasmuch as that Directive not only defines limitations founded on public policy but further establishes certain minimum guarantees—as far as regards procedure—for individuals who are restricted in their freedom of movement or their right of residence.

That conclusion must be drawn from the rights which the EEC Treaty, Regulation No 1612/68, and last but not least, the express provision of Article 3 of Directive 64/221 bestow upon EEC nationals. Article 3 of Directive 64/221, in particular, lays down that restrictions of free movement and residence shall be founded on the personal conduct of the person against whom restrictive measures are directed. (See also: Ungelo, Bousignore and city manager of the City of Cologne, The Times European Law Report, March 3, 1975.)

That interpretation is all the more imperative as national law rules dealing with public order and public security tend to grant to national law bodies powers which would be entirely removed from judicial review if national courts were not authorised to extend their review to decisions taken in individual cases and founded on the limitations contained in Article 48, paragraph 3, of the EEC Treaty.

OVERSEAS

President Amin threatens sever relations with Russia over Angola

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Nov 9

President Amin of Uganda threatened today to break off relations with the Soviet Union after accusing Mr Andrei Zakharov, the Soviet Ambassador, of trying to dictate to him. The Soviet envoy had apparently suggested that Uganda should recognise the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the effective government when that country achieves independence on Tuesday.

Zaire has already threatened to sever relations with the Soviet Union over its policy towards Angola, but Uganda is in a different position from Zaire as it has received extensive military and technical assistance from Russia under President Amin's leadership.

The announcement of the threat to break off relations within 48 hours followed a stormy meeting between the President and Mr Zakharov at which the ambassador also complained that the Uganda radio had broadcast a news item on the visit of Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati, the Zaire Foreign Minister, during which he attacked Russia for interfering in Angola.

President Amin retorted angrily that the policy of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was to recognise not only the MPLA but also the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for Total Independence (Unita).

After the meeting with the Soviet Ambassador, President Amin and senior members of the Council, Uganda's top making body, met to consider the matter and afterwards a statement on the subject was issued.

The Council broadcast on Uganda said relations would be broken off if Mr Amin did not send within 48 hours an official to President Amin with an explanation of the Soviet policy in Angola and of the ambassador's conduct.

The OAU, which is not a puppeteer and is neither communist nor capitalist, he added, the Soviet Union should involve itself in Africa's affairs, such as Angola, and not respect for a sovereign state and did not respect decisions of the OAU.

Zaire troops reported on Cabinda border

From Nicholas Ashford
Luanda, Nov 9

With less than two days to go before Angola gains its independence, there were indications that a new outbreak of fighting may be imminent in Cabinda, the oil-rich enclave which is separated from the rest of Angola by a strip of Zaire territory.

Reports reaching the capital said that several thousand Zaire troops were massing near the border with Cabinda. A spokesman for the Angolan Information Ministry confirmed that there were Zaire troops on the border but said they had not crossed into Cabinda.

Cabinda is one of the key elements in the struggle for power in Angola which is being waged between the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the two other movements, the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita). A substantial part of Angola's foreign exchange is provided by Cabinda's off-shore oilfields.

Catholic reburial for Scott Fitzgerald

Washington, Nov 9.—F. Scott Fitzgerald and his wife, Zelda, have been reburied in the graveyard of a Roman Catholic church that refused the author's burial in consecrated ground 35 years ago.

Fitzgerald, one of America's great novelists, died in 1940 of heart failure. His wife was killed eight years later when she swept a meal into a fire where she was a patient.

Church authorities had denied Fitzgerald burial in a family plot in suburban Rockville, Maryland, because "he had not performed his Easter duty and his writings were undesirable."

But on Friday, with readings from the writings and with full liturgical ritual attended by family and friends, the Fitzgeralds were buried again beside the novelist's parents' grave at St Mary's Church.

Marshal Tito preparing to purge Yugoslav party of pro-Soviet dissidents

From Dassa Trevisan
Belgrade, Nov 9

A new purge of pro-Soviet elements from the Yugoslav party was foreshadowed yesterday by President Tito.

The party, he said, had not yet cleared its ranks of people who threw spanners in the works. It was necessary to settle accounts with them whether "we like it or not". It was difficult to disavow another Communist after treading the same path with him for years, but the country's interests had to come first.

This suggests that perhaps some old-timers who have been close to the President will be removed.

President Tito was speaking during a tour of Vojvodina autonomous region, which borders Hungary and Romania, where an unspecified number of persons were arrested recently in connection with an alleged pro-Soviet conspiracy.

In another speech yesterday the President said dissidents were clandestinely preparing a programme to divert Yugoslavia from its non-aligned course, to abolish Yugoslavia's system of industrial self-management, and even to liquidate some of its leaders physically if need be.

There have been frequent reports recently that groups rounded up in the latest raids against the "Cominformists" have been in touch with Yugoslav exiles in East Europe and there have been hints that their activity has had the tacit consent of the Soviet Union.

Miss Angela Davis resumes teaching after six years

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 9

Miss Angela Davis, the black communist militant, has resumed university teaching for the first time since she lost her position at the University of California in a political storm six years ago.

Her return to academic life at the private group of Claremont Colleges near Pomona, outside Los Angeles, has prompted a similar fuss. The college council of presidents tried to cancel the job offer of \$3,000 (about £1,500) for a course of five weekends after a number of donors threatened to withdraw their endowments.

The colleges' black studies centre was adamant. A statement issued before she appeared on Friday said: "The issue of academic freedom is being ignored. The Claremont Colleges have had right-wing people out here in the same type of position as Angela Davis without any problems."

The statement declared her qualified to teach the course which is entitled "Black Women and the Development of the Black Community".

SCOTTISH DAILY NEWS

The Scottish Daily News has died after six uncertain months. So ends a much-publicised story of high hopes and anxiety, hard work, early success, internal wrangling—and a final collapse amid mounting debt.

Everyone feels sorry for the workers whose savings have gone down the drain. They did everything that anyone could have asked of them in bringing out their paper.

But one important point which has never been emphasised is that without Beaverbrook's financial support the Scottish Daily News would never have got off the ground.

Beaverbrook gave the Scottish Daily News an unsecured loan of £500,000 (that is, one with no guarantee of return).

Beaverbrook gave a further secured loan of £225,000. The loans were at low interest rates—for instance, the £500,000 loan was at 1.5 per cent for five years.

Beaverbrook became the biggest private investor in the News by paying for shares worth £140,000.

Beaverbrook sold the Albion Street building and plant for the low price of £1.6 million.

This was done for a paper which would compete against us and our own 250 editorial and other employees at our new headquarters in Park House, Glasgow, and in our other Scottish offices.

I think it is right that these facts should be known.

Max Aitken

Max Aitken

SCOTTISH DAILY EXPRESS

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GI blues

Filming The Likely Lads

The GIs -
The Americans in Britain,
1942-1945
By Norman Longmate

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CINEMAS

chapter on a supposed legacy of mutual affection and respect.

and he was obviously fascinated by what he saw of the GIs per-

EXHIBITIONS

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p", I said.
The nerky GI gave me a twisted

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st's vivacious, boyish Oscar, served from the January

and deliciously sung; and the Anckarstroem of Mill: Milner interpreted

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the chorus's duties are long and arduous, the soloists have

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1067. DONALD MCINTYRE was: 24
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kind of sounds that might

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total glow behind its
red discipline and accuracy.

as the programme-book explained, the group itself (on

Laurence Cotterell



At though "All Americans were agreed"

Guildford PO/Handley "enterprising concert"
ing that the music is n

Civic Hall, Guildford

William Mann

Do you ever scan the announce-
Strauss's Don Quixote
Rachmaninov's third symphony
December 12-31

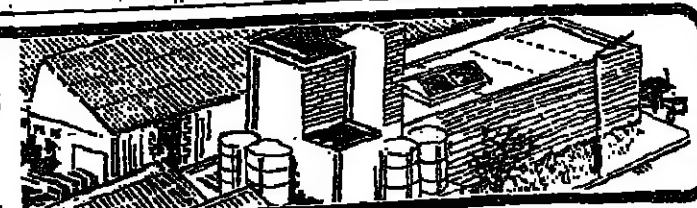
ments of forthcoming concerts, conclude that no programme will ever forget and resign

of the Delius, whose ecstasy was strongly

gramme may well be taking place, not in your own Metro-



Commercial and Industrial Property

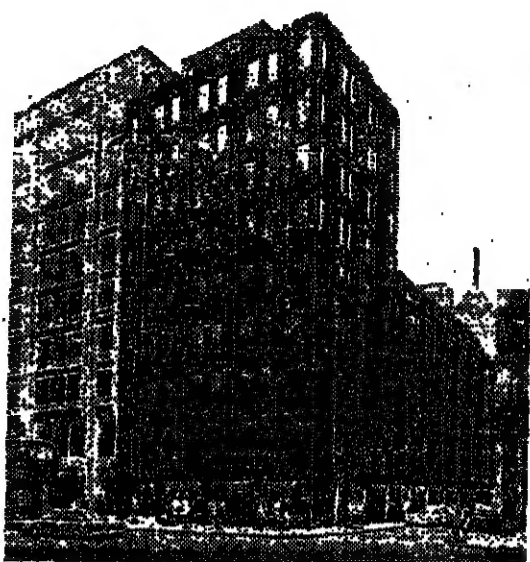


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One rents unely to cop down

Comments of between £150 a square foot in London are unlikely to come down as the economy, Michael Kalmar and Partners report, continues to show signs of recovery. They report that the cost of office space in the city is still high, and that the market is unlikely to come down in the next few months. A subsidiary of Office Equipment, which is a specialist in office furniture, has been asked to provide a report on the office market in London. The report, which is being prepared by Michael Kalmar and Partners, is expected to be completed by the end of the month. It will provide a detailed analysis of the office market in London, including a breakdown of the market by sector and by type of office space. The report will also provide a forecast of the market for the next few years.

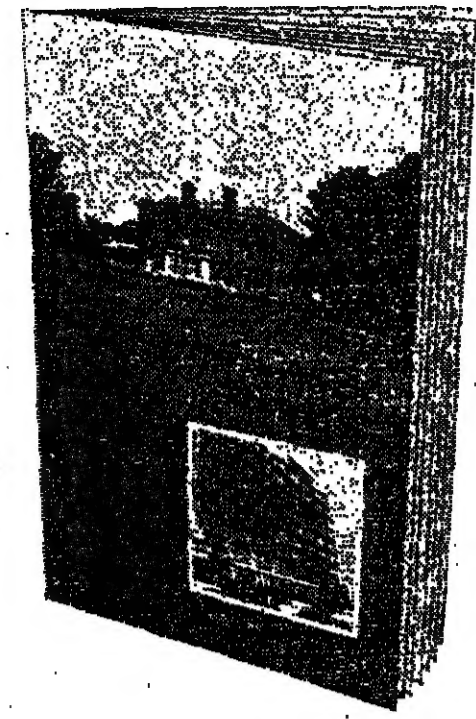
The second phase consists of two large stores of 36,000 and 28,000 sq. ft. 48 shop units, and a covered market hall with 86 stalls. It also has a multi-storey car park for 250 cars. Some of the shops and the market are already in use. The larger of the two stores will be occupied by Boots early next year. Bernard Thorpe and Partners, the sole letting agents, report that three-quarters of the space has been rented. Bernard Thorpe and Partners are also the letting agents for the 22-storey McLaren Building in Birmingham. It is a development by Chown Securities, and consists of 120,000 sq. ft. of air-conditioned and solar-glazed office space. There is parking for 150 cars at ground level with direct access to the city's motorways. The rent being asked is about £250 a sq. ft. The National Westminster Bank has already occupied the banking hall on the ground floor. The agents report "strong negotiations" with a government department for office space in the building. A new extension to the office of the South of England Building Society in King Street, Maidhead, has been completed as part of the redevelopment of the town. The four-storey building was built by Wilshire Construction and the architects were Eric G. V. Hives, of Reading. It is a reinforced concrete frame with two basements which will be developed for car parking.

There are shops on the ground floor and offices on the three floors above. Wishers completed the contract three weeks ahead of schedule. Municipal Mutual Insurance has acquired Park House in Well Street, Bradford, overlooking Forster Square, for its regional headquarters. It plans to let the 38,000 sq. ft. of the building that it does not need in suits of 2,000 sq. ft. and more. The rent of £1.75 a sq. ft. being asked is among the lowest for comparable city-centre commercial property. A new office development at 3-7 Hazelwood Road, in Northampton, has been completed by Permanent Land. It consists of three buildings that have been renovated to form a new building of 5,800 sq. ft. It has central heating, a passenger lift, and parking spaces for two cars. The joint letting agents, Hales and Partners, of London, and Wilson and Partners, of Northampton, are seeking a rent of about £21,000 a year exclusive on a 25-year full repairing and insuring lease with rent reviews every five years. The Vinols Cross Inn at West Hoarley, Sussex, was bought by Taylor and Testers, of Grays, Essex, for £45,000 and sold the same day to a local buyer for slightly more. Perhaps it is a comment on the influence of inflation and uncertainty, but public houses seem easier to sell than office developments are to let.

By a Staff Reporter

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2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 255



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THE STRATEGY OF PATIENCE

The release of Dr Herrema has been widely acclaimed on two scores: relief at the personal safety of a brave and innocent man, and confirmation that society is developing an effective strategy against the kidnapper. How far is that hope justified? It is based not only on the happy outcome of the Herrema case but also on the Spaghetti House affair in London in September. In two cases within the space of two months, in different countries with very different people involved, the strategy of patience has proved completely successful. Confidence may also be based on the fact that it is a strategy, not simply a matter of being lucky twice running while waiting with fingers resolutely crossed.

The essence of the strategy is to apply psychological pressure on the kidnapper while refusing to accede to his main demands. This involves the police and possibly other representatives of the authorities establishing a relationship with him, drawing him into conversation, meeting his immediate requirements for food and clothing, and all the time leading him on to the point where he will recognize that he has nothing to gain by keeping his hostage any longer. At the same time the hostage has an opportunity to increase his chances of survival by building up a personal relationship with the kidnapper.

Merely to describe the process, however, is to draw attention to uncertainties. It is not simply that the technique cannot be brought effectively into play until the whereabouts of the kidnapper are known, so that it

is a strategy for sieges rather than for kidnappings. Even then so much must depend on the passing emotions of a probably highly unstable person: the temperament of a kidnapper is not a good insurance risk. Nor can every hostage be expected to conduct himself with the aplomb and insight of Dr Herrema. In one sense it is lucky that the kidnappers chose such a man, though neither he nor his family can be expected to appreciate the good fortune. The most modern techniques of surveillance increase the chances for the strategy of patience because they enable police to conduct the dialogue of the kidnapper's state of mind without their plans being exposed to him. But that cannot possibly eliminate all the risks. The technique has been successful now, and may well be again on other occasions, without being a guarantee of success.

But it does not have to be in order to have great value. The story of the Herrema case is not simply one of a cool and courageous hostage, and a skilled police operation with expert advice. It is also the story of a government that refused to make concessions to the kidnappers even though Irish Ministers must have been fully aware of the dangers of international complications and political embarrassment. For all too long governments seemed to have only two choices in dealing with hijacking and kidnapping: to secure the release of the victims at the cost of surrender or to defy the kidnappers at the expense of the captives.

In those circumstances it was right to urge the general principle of standing firm. Society could not hope to be protected from this form of blackmail so long as it was an effective means of securing political ends. But it was perhaps not altogether surprising that some governments took a less heroic view of their responsibilities when put to the test. The importance of the strategy of patience is that it offers the prospect of combining firmness with humanity. Governments may now reasonably take a strong line without feeling that they are thereby signing the death warrants of the hostages.

The chances of political kidnapping and hijacking being a successful venture should therefore be reduced. Already there is a growing reluctance around the world to provide a sanctuary for urban terrorists—except, of course, in those cases where one country is deliberately sponsoring terrorism in another. When the West German Government released five terrorists from prison earlier this year in return for the safety of Her Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democratic leader, it was only with great reluctance that these terrorists were accepted in South Yemen after they had been refused admittance to a number of other countries. The answer to the kidnapper lies not in some infallible technique but in convincing him that whatever happens he cannot win—that his demands will be resisted and that there is no comfortable refuge awaiting him. The success of the strategy of patience should make it easier for governments to follow that line.

Future Chrysler in Britain

From Mr. Leo Hückfeldt, Labour MP for Northampton

Sir, As an amper in summarising the dilemma of the Government in their consideration of Mr Riccardo's application for Chrysler's takeover of the British Leyland car company, your leader's article of November 7 was lamentably incomplete. This is probably Britain's greatest industrial decision yet and our contribution to it significantly underestimated the consequences any Chrysler withdrawal.

Few would dispute that the corporation's move is alluring, that it needs less new engine and foundry capacity and that heavy promotional spending is required to recover lost dealer and customer confidence. But you fail to emphasize that Chrysler's real losses are in the United States (over £110m for the first 9 months of 1975, compared with £16m here). You might also have mentioned that over a 10-year period involvement in Britain, Chrysler have produced only one new model, the Avenger, and even that is seven years old. Moreover, Chrysler's current concentration on the car market is a temporary expedient, a means of "measuring day work" and the abandonment of piecework, for which they have paid all the penalties of pioneering. Only now do they admit the need for the reformation of income in their pay schemes.

But despite the mistakes in car manufacture, the British Leyland commercial vehicle performance is encouraging, and last year, with all the difficulties of industrial recession, it was only a small slip in market share. Above all, you completely underestimate the employment prospects for Chrysler employees, and those in components and distribution. Perhaps your leader and writer and Bernard Levin, writing in similar vein on the adjacent page, have never experienced the kind of unemployment facing constituents in Coventry and Nuneaton, or those in Scotland?

And who would fill the vacuum of up to 10 per cent of the British market, if Chrysler pulled out? Would it be British Leyland, or would it equally be the importers?

A package including pooling up costs for the Avenger "face-lift" to the new small "C43", the "C8" Hunter replacement and the eventual Avenger replacement, plus new engine and foundry plant, together with the underwriting of Mr Riccardo's stated next four years' losses, all backed with heavy promotional and sales expenditure, would truly amount to another Ryder, British Leyland-style rescue. This is why most MPs with Chrysler constituents recognize that there are no simple solutions. There are few of us who believe in immediate nationalisation, or absorption into British Leyland, though the latter may wish to acquire individual plants. Many of us have constituents working both in Chrysler and in the Government, and we recognise the Government's efforts towards Leyland's future.

It is because there are no easy answers that there ought to be the fullest consideration of all possible options. The Government should consider the future of each individual Chrysler plant in Britain. Could the Shah of Iran provide bank guarantees or underwriting of losses, since the Iran National Car Company will depend on Chrysler UK for some years to come? Could Chrysler contribute to the new Egyptian car industry for which President Sadat is reported to have asked? Other possibilities include manufacture under licence, some kind of stake being taken by the more successful British component manufacturer, or even

engage in a public defence of this major aspect of current military spending?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COX, Chairman,
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND),
Eastbourne House,
Bullards Place, E2.

From Mr. Stan Newsom, Labour-Congress MP for Harlow, and others
Sir, The discussions now taking place about the future of the Chrysler Corporation's operations in Britain are crucial to the whole of the motor industry in this country. It is a key sector in terms of exports, imports and employment (not to mention its importance for oil consumption, accident control, environmental policy, taxation, etc.) and it has been used as an economic regulator for years.

Now that there is general agreement that it is facing catastrophic contraction without state financial help and state intervention, we need to ask ourselves whether Britain can possibly afford to leave the industry in private hands. With a much bigger market, the United States can only just support the plant car firms. All over the world concentration and integration of motor vehicle manufacturing has been taking place. Is it not obvious that if the vehicle industry is to survive and prosper in Great Britain, it will do so on the basis of a rigorous and fundamental reorganization and the reduction of the number of independent enterprises in the field?

In virtually taking British Leyland into public ownership, the Government took the first step along this road. It would, however, be nothing but the height of folly to pour some £2,000 millions into this sector of the British vehicle industry and allow another to collapse. To supply further public money to an independent foreign-based competitor, on the other hand, would be equally foolish and probably unacceptable to the British people.

One possible course of action would be to buy British Leyland and have Chrysler (UK) as a further step towards a single national motor vehicle corporation. The alternative would be for such a corporation to be set up to take over Chrysler and British Leyland. Conditions for takeover, with the motor industry in recession and Chrysler in a state of financial collapse, would be very difficult to negotiate. Chrysler would be a very difficult partner to deal with.

At such a time it should be possible to make a satisfactory deal. The Government would have the supply of foreign Chrysler controlled expenditure and components. After all, when Shell, BP and other multinationals have had foreign subsidiaries, they have frequently made such deals. Not only is the long term future of Britain's vehicle production at stake, but more immediately, the jobs and livelihoods of all who earn their living in the industry.

The Government needs to act boldly in these circumstances. The opportunity presented by the present crisis to rebuild British vehicle production on a firm basis that will survive the storm of international competition should not be lost. Yours, etc.,
STAN NEWSOM,
ERIC S. HEEFER,
MARTIN FLANNERY,
SYDNEY BIDWELL,
RON THOMAS,
ARTHUR ATHAM,
House of Commons.

Public debate on defence

From Dr John Cox

Sir, Your correspondence which criticises the Government's attitude to defence (October 29) as "ill-informed" would be more convincing if they had challenged the sources or put forward alternative sources for the information they are so keen to believe. Their requests for public debate on defence questions likewise would be more convincing were they prepared to debate these issues in public on platforms shared by opponents of official thinking. In practice requests for speakers for debates from their organizations are invariably refused when it is learnt that CND is to provide the opposition.

Some years ago the public debate concerning nuclear weapons was opened in favour of the defence experts on the assurance that these were needed for deterrence. Since then we have progressed to admitted first-use policies and missile accuracy are being improved to enable nuclear weapons to be used in a tactical role. In a true deterrent strategy there is no point in attacking military targets because the enemy is supposed to have been the aggressor. I wonder how many of the defence experts are prepared to

engage in a public defence of this major aspect of current military spending?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COX, Chairman,
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND),
Eastbourne House,
Bullards Place, E2.

From Commander Hugh Mullenew
Sir, I wonder if Miss Mary Kaldor was familiar with the figures published in the "Military Balance" by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) for the Soviet naval build-up as an "illusion". Her article on defence planning in your issue of October 29 makes this point.

Two hundred and thirty-six major surface warships and 340 submarines (including 55 SLEBMs) hardly justify this term. Neither do the establishment of maritime bases at Berbera and Conakry contribute much to the defence of Russia.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MULLENUEW,
Commander, R.N. Member of the British Atlantic Committee,
Holbein Wood,
Waltham,
Wadsworth, Sussex.

Deliberate use of violence

From Mr. Ivor Montagu

Sir, How is it possible for *The Times* (your leader, November 7, last sentence) to write: "terrorism—that is, the deliberate use of violence against unarmed civilians—is equally wrong whether committed by governments or by individuals"?

—that is, the deliberate use of violence against unarmed civilians—is equally wrong whether committed by governments or by individuals?—and yet the same *Times* on the same day support the government's preparation of nuclear weapons coupled with refusal to renounce their first use? Surely you cannot expect such weapons to spare cancer experts, or women, or children?

Yours sincerely,
IVOR MONTAGU,
Old Timbers, Verdura Close,
Garston, Walford, Hertfordshire.

National Parks inquiry

From Mr. C. R. M. Ward

Sir, In your columns recently, a number of correspondents discussed whether the National Parks should be administered by ad hoc boards or by the appropriate local authorities.

The Environment Sub-Committee of the Expenditure Committee has decided to carry out an inquiry into National Parks and the Countryside and this question amongst others, will no doubt be considered. It is intended to examine the operation of the Countryside Act 1968, the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and related legislation, with particular reference to the public expenditure involved, the effect of local government reorganization on the operation of the Acts, and the future development of policy on National Parks and public access to the countryside in the light of the Sandford Report.

The sub-committee will be inviting specific bodies and individuals to submit evidence, but I should be grateful for the use of your columns to point out that written submissions in line with the scope of the inquiry as set out above, are welcomed from any interested body or individual.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. M. WARD,
Clerk to the Environment Sub-Committee, Expenditure Committee, House of Commons.

Wealth tax and the living artist

From Mr. C. R. Strauss, Labour MP for Vauxhall

Sir, In their letter to you of October 31 some of our leading artists explained why they have refused an invitation from the Minister for the Arts to discuss with him the impact of the proposed wealth tax on the living artist. Their attitude is an unfortunate one and can only result from insufficient experience of how our parliamentary system works.

Whenever a government proposes legislation which any group special interest, fears will affect them adversely, the responsible minister will invite their representatives to meet him to see whether the differences between them can be overcome by friendly discussion. Experience shows that they often can. To refuse to meet the minister exposes them to justifiable criticism.

What would be said if representatives, eg. of doctors, lawyers or actors were invited by the responsible minister to talk over with him proposed government measures which they feared might damage their interest, and they refused?

It is surely particularly foolish for artists to adopt this negative attitude on this occasion when they know that the two ministers primarily involved, the Minister for the Arts and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have throughout shown themselves anxious to do all they can to foster the arts and help artists as the artists are themselves. When the capital transfer tax was introduced, these two ministers, after discussion with the bodies concerned with our national heritage, accepted almost in entirety the extensive protective safeguards they pressed on them. The signatories suggest that the minister should now set out his views in your correspondence column, and they would then consider whether meeting him would be worthwhile. Presumably, as an alternative, enter into an argument

with him through that column. This could only result in a protracted public confrontation. Such an approach only makes sense if the artists are seeking conflict rather than satisfaction.

The signatories fear that a parron might be discouraged from buying a picture because if its value increased he would have to pay more wealth tax. This argument applies equally to the purchase of anything of value, including a stock exchange investment. Surely the owner of a picture or industrial share will be delighted rather than dismayed if it appreciates in value in subsequent years.

There is a misconception which lies at the root of the whole argument. It is that all purchasers of works of living artists are going to have to pay a penalizing tax. According to the examples quoted in the Government's green paper, no-one whose wealth is less than £100,000 will pay any tax at all and those whose wealth lies between £100,000 and £500,000 will have to pay 1 per cent at the outside. So the rich purchaser and only the rich purchaser of a work of art costing £1,000 would be asked to pay £10 a year in tax.

If instead of buying a work of art he bought shares or anything else of the same value he would be taxed exactly the same amount.

The signatories to the letter say that an artist may be taxed on his unsold work. They add that it would be unbelievable if this were to happen. Of course it would. Why then alarm artists by this sort of suggestion, rather than meet the minister to discover by a round table conference what the real difficulties are and whether they can be removed.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. STRAUSS,
House of Commons,
November 3.

Bishop's criticism of Archbishop

From the Reverend J. V. Stewart

Sir, I find some of the implications of some of the letters lately arising in your admirable columns from the Bishop of Southwark's criticisms of the Archbishop's Appeal a little surprising.

It is really to be maintained that bishops in the Church of England are to agree about important matters with each other, and with their archbishops? A fortiori, it might be held that clergy, and laymen, should agree with their bishops as they should with their archbishops, that they should agree with the archbishops, that they should certainly produce a monumental solidarity.

Sir, it never was thus in the Church of England; moreover, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who the Archbishop of York did not agree about some important question with his brother at Canterbury?

Moreover, if we are thus to be asked to agree with each other, and with our superiors, perhaps we might be allowed some adequate voice in their selection: did the Bishop of Southwark have a vote in the selection of the Archbishop of Canterbury? Did his own clergy elect him in any meaningful sense?

Yours sincerely,
JOHN STEWART,
Northolt Rectory, Middlesex.

From Mrs Rachel Fuller
Sir, The eccentricity of the Bishop of Southwark has long been known to those cognisant of the Church of England, in whose tradition many notable eccentrics have flourished, to the detriment of the church and state, as well, no doubt, to the annoyance of their contemporaries. As with most eccentrics, the extravagant gesture conceals a core of insight which those who would dismiss his antics ignore at their peril.

Those who are at pains to denounce Dr Stockwood's critique of the Archbishop's recent appeal to the nation should not overlook the extent to which that appeal has failed to gain the assent of many

thoughtful Christians who search its text and the statements which it realises that God is already at work within society. What is surely needed is a more penetrating theological analysis which can illuminate the events of our time and do justice to their complexity. In such an analysis, which contains no hint of the promise to be discerned in the present turmoil, a promise which forms an essential part of any developed Christian approach to the problems of society.

Yours faithfully,
RACHEL FULLER,
South Stokenham Vicarage,
Wexley Lane,
Southampton.

From Mr G. D. Leam
Sir, John Wesley rejected the Calvinist doctrine of Predestination because it represented God as "more false, more cruel and more unjust than the Devil, for it said He condemned millions to everlasting fire for continuing in sin which, for want of grace which He gives them not, they are unable to avoid."

Dr Stockwood's New Predestination whereby our characters are "determined" by "society" seems scarcely less cruel, for it seems to say that no matter of ours or grace from God could enable us to improve. It is the exact opposite of Dr Cogan's encouraging theme that each one of us counts.

Yours, etc.,
G. D. LEAM,
49 Jack Straw's Lane, Oxford.

From Dr Patrick Nuttgens
Sir, Clearly somebody is at fault. The Archbishop says it is THEM. The Archbishop says it is US. Which I wonder, is the more Christian view? Yours faithfully,
PATRICK NUTTGENS, Director,
LEADS Polytechnic,
Calverley Street, Leeds.

China clay dumps

From Sir Mortimer Wheeler and Miss Jacqueline Hawkes

Sir, On Shaugh Moor, near the border of the Dartmoor National Park, our public house has built houses, pounds large and small, and laid out an intricate pattern of fields, which have already survived through thousands of years but are now, we understand, in danger of destruction under mountainous dumps of china clay.

Although it is believed that alternative sites for such dumps are available nearby, the Council for British Archaeology has urged the Minister for the Environment to take firm steps to prevent this most untoward action and has been supported in this matter by the Ancient Monuments Board, which has already scheduled the monuments in question. We are of united opinion that the loss of these antiquities constitutes a little less than a national disaster, and in the circumstances would most earnestly urge the Minister to revoke the planning permission, or at the very least to call a public enquiry.

Yours faithfully,
MORTIMER WHEELER,
JACQUELINE HAWKES,
Kissina Tree House,
Alveston,
Stratford-Avon,
Warwickshire.

From Mr. R. F. Rooke
Sir, To say, as Mr Bernard Levin does (November 4) that almost all metaphorical uses of the dog are pejorative or derogatory may be true. But substitute cat for dog and the statement would be equally true despite Mr Levin's eulogy of the cat.

I trust he will not think me petty if I remind him that a cat burglar having illegally entered premises via a cat walk would, if the cat were let out of the bag, be duly convicted and probably deserve the cat o' nine tails.

Mr Levin's views are little short of catastrophic and should in my opinion be drawn in cat tails.

Yours faithfully,
R. F. ROOKE,
The Old Street,
The Street, Shalford,
Guildford, Surrey.

aid I was even able to sleep in the car park of Albi Cathedral last June!

Even in a country area like this, noise is a problem. Church bells, car hooters, road works, road drills, car hooters—we have them all. But armed, or should I say armed? with my new appliance (which I find light and comfortable in use, and possible to wear while sleeping) I feel I can face the clanking hot water-heating system of the National Liberal Club bedrooms with impunity.

Yours gratefully,
H. JUSTIN EVANS,
Glebe House,
The Rectory,
Shropshire.

Cats and dogs

From Mr R. F. Rooke

Sir, To say, as Mr Bernard Levin does (November 4) that almost all metaphorical uses of the dog are pejorative or derogatory may be true. But substitute cat for dog and the statement would be equally true despite Mr Levin's eulogy of the cat.

I trust he will not think me petty if I remind him that a cat burglar having illegally entered premises via a cat walk would, if the cat were let out of the bag, be duly convicted and probably deserve the cat o' nine tails.

Mr Levin's views are little short of catastrophic and should in my opinion be drawn in cat tails.

Yours faithfully,
R. F. ROOKE,
The Old Street,
The Street, Shalford,
Guildford, Surrey.

From Miss Patricia Peter
Sir, It is time the law stepped in: "I can see no possible distinction between a dog and a cat" per Lord Justice Banks in the case of *Buckle v Holmes* [1926] 2 KB 125 at p.129. Verbs, say?
Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA A. PETER,
27 Wood Lane,
Fleet,
Aldershot, Hampshire.

David Wood

A luxury we cannot afford

If the typesetters will be so kind as to sum up all the known errors of the italic alphabet, we can begin. The Second Report from the Select Committee on Assistance Private Members' Session 1974-5, published last Tuesday, deserves much more attention than a distracted people has so far been given opportunity to direct to it. It coolly proposes that the time has come for the House of Commons to vote itself considerable extra sums of public money so that every one of the 35 members of Parliament may take into his personal employ a research assistant, who would join full-time secretary (maximum allowance now £3,200) as a member of his entourage. "Even a little more than £3,000 a year for an assistant for 635 members", the committee got a research assistant to calculate in no time, "the extra figure could be as much as £2m per annum."

Nor is "research", it seems, to be regarded as the most felicitous word in the job specification. The report explains: "We would see the functions of such assistants as being to assist members in any work directly associated with their parliamentary duties. For some the emphasis would be on constituent welfare work. For others the emphasis would be placed more on assistance in matters currently before the House. For some the assistance would be concerned with policy matters, for others much more like the research work done in the Library (of the House of Commons)." No, more than that one members would wish to locate their assistants, or aides, or executive assistants "primarily in their constituencies".

For the report is not necessarily discussing what a university would reckon to be pure research. It is

proposed that the admirably qualified staff of the House of Commons Library should be expanded to provide that, and the committee accept that at around £3,000 a year a member is going to be able to find a research in the same class as parliamentary librarians. Therefore, however estimable academic qualifications may be, many people who do not possess them would be well qualified for the range of work we have in mind. Clearly the committee would accept an invasion by a battalion of young partisans, qualified or not, who will hone the political edge of such research as they do.

We have moved into a day when no bounds may be set to the growing pretensions of backbench members or to the price the people must pay for having a House of Commons. They no sooner quite properly vote themselves higher pay and public funds to finance all parties and groups in the House with research assistants than they go in search of other aids and amenities. The report of how large the demand is for backbench bottle-washers, what "research" means in their use of the term, or whether now is the time for the House of Commons to be serving the pace in over-taken the logistic branch of parliamentary duties.

Research assistance, of course, is become a fad and a status symbol in recent years. It began when Mr Pratap Chitnis, the able liberal Party manager, joined a large number of MPs, and launched in a radical way the argument that now appears in Mr Bill van Straubenzee's report: "The demands on members continue to increase as government continues to expand its role. . . . Members vote aspects of government policy into law. . . . Members' constituents' interests and if Parliament is to be a place in which the Executive is subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny, members require full support."

So it happened that, as a matter of charitable experiment, for a year or two research assistants entered the House on a small scale, Labour frontbenchers being the main beneficiaries. (Mrs Thatcher and Sir

Keith Joseph set up their centre for policy studies last year largely at their own expense, about £60,000 a year it is said.) The experiment first led to the raising of members' money to provide conversational research for Opposition parties facing an administration backed by the Civil Service; and now, in the predictable development of the logic, to the proposal for a research assistant as the personal perquisite of every member high or low, in or out of office.

Since 1971 members have been able to claim a proportion of their secretarial allowance to meet the expense of a research assistant. Assistance to Private Members' 10 now apparently employ a so-called research assistant, part-time, and the Commons Fees Office record 128 had put in for reimbursement this session. No evidence exists about the quality of the research carried out, although no daily observer of the House would find it easy to detect any particular improvement in the speeches or the effectiveness of backbench contribution in scrutiny of Executive action. Most of the research assistants appear, very sensibly, to use the House of Commons Library to justify their role, and few appear to know as much about sources of information beyond the library as Peter Jay's legendary cub reporter from Gateshead.

All in all, the Second Report from the Select Committee on Assistance Private Members' Session 1974-5 seems to me neither to prove its case, or even seriously to attempt to prove that the need or the demand for research assistants exists, or that now is the time any demand that does exist should be satisfied at taxpayers' expense.

There is a risk that the research allowance, would too often, in part or whole, find its way to a member's wife, who as least answers the telephone, keeps her husband's diary, and spends a large part of her life doing constituency chores. A member's wife is worthy of her keep. But spare us nephews and nieces in the guise of research assistants, or even the young men and women for whom "research" would be the first rung on the ladder of a political career. MPs must not make themselves a luxury democracy cannot afford.

Yours faithfully,
Mr P. Nicholson

125, A main board, new year, long on January 1 in discussion 6.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Policy doubts threaten to delay Shore talks with Japanese car companies

By Maurice Corina

Nov 9

High level talks between Japanese car makers and Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, on future levels of imports into Britain could be postponed from next month (January) to next year, consultations taking place between the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association suggest. More time is needed to sort out what policies can be used. Meanwhile, representatives of Japanese car makers are expected to visit Britain this week to review difficulties it faces in selling cars to the virtually closed Japanese market. It may be difficult to impose controls on Japanese car imports to Britain in the light of conditions for the new government borrowing from the IMF, which requires assurances that such controls will not be taken without the consent of the IMF. Mr Shore is under pressure from the car industry and only last week he refused the 38 per cent rise in imports for this year as acceptable. An application for anti-dumping duties submitted earlier this year by the SMMT is at present pending the outcome of Mr Shore's efforts to find a way for orderly trade with Japanese manufacturers. The British performance in the Japanese market, where imports of cars from all sources

are only about 1 per cent of sales annually, could help avoid confrontation. Japanese makers say car buyers are content with their own ranges of small and medium vehicles. Importers should therefore be concentrating on bigger cars, to get higher value sales rather than taking risks for unit volume.

Mr Shore undoubtedly has Japan worried by his talk of possible restrictions. Anglo-Japanese trade has been very disappointing this year, with Britain actually slipping back. Car exports to Britain from Japan are becoming a symbol of the imbalance.

British Leyland, it seems, is re-examining the Japanese market against local awareness of Mr Shore's hostility. But it needs time to work out a new strategy and may gain this time if Japan's exports to the United Kingdom are voluntarily restrained by agreement while anti-dumping controls and other alleged barriers are fully studied.

Some imported cars are very highly priced, subject to new regulations, and lack distinctive design differences. Japanese makers have many reasons for explaining away the failure of imports since liberalization of Japan's external trade relations. Yet all major world producers seem to despair and their representatives cannot all be poor salesmen, given their record in other markets. New emission controls imposed by the Japanese authorities could prove a further barrier, whether or not they are meant to be.

British Leyland's distributor, Shin Toyota Motors, is critical of past attempts to sell Minis. Mr Paul Sung, a director, said here that it would be a mistake for British Leyland to try to develop volume sales against Japanese producers with their huge domestic market production.

He would like for more prestige cars to sell. Unfortunately anti-dumping test certificates could leave his company, which has held the Leyland franchise for nearly 20 years, short of vehicles.

In recent talks with Leyland Mr Sung's company has been offered more sales training. In turn he has outlined the need for more Jaguars, Rovers and Triumphs.

Shin Toyota says that it has been without a new cause of strikes and some vehicles arrive in bad condition. Quality control improvements are needed. It believes that Mini sales will vanish because of pollution controls.

At one stage in the battle to sell its plant, number of cars only 2,000 cars were imported from Britain last year—Shin Toyota had to buy some cars in the United States retail market for customers. British Leyland faces a baffling task in a car market so difficult for imports. It does not even have a share in the top 10 import models. However, all the signs are that Leyland, under state ownership, is prepared once again to see whether it has models in the pipeline which would justify a fresh attack.

Haw Par investigation meeting fresh snag

By Margaret Wether

Nov 9

Source close to Haw Par, the Far East trading company, confirmed last night a weekend report that Price Waterhouse's Singapore partner, Messrs Grundy, is leading the local official investigations into the group—acted as auditors for the Beaver companies.

These were companies set up to hold the Slater, Walker (Australia) share stake in Haw Par. Their affairs are also being investigated on behalf of the Singapore government. The withdrawal of this fact, understood to be known to the Singapore authorities since the start of the investigation last summer, is likely to prove embarrassing in the wake of the resignation of Mr Starforth Hill, Government's former chief investigator Mr Graham Starforth Hill.

Mr Starforth Hill, an eminent Singapore lawyer, resigned on the grounds of conflict of interest. While it has been obviously anxious to present an ethical image to the world, the Singapore Government did not fit to mention Mr Grundy's situation at the time of the resignation of Mr Starforth Hill.

This followed revelations in the semi-official Far Eastern Economic Review that he had undertaken the legal work in setting up the Beaver companies, designed to even out the flow of share-dividend profits of the Slater, Walker (Australia) group. The position of Price Waterhouse, the Beaver auditors, was not commented upon in the original press reports which were based on the company's files at the Slater.

At the time of Mr Starforth Hill's resignation, the authorities in Singapore denied any political pressure. Under a law passed in August the authorities, who have accused Haw Par executives of "seditious" activities, have given the inspectors findings as the investigation proceeds, rather than waiting for the official publication. It is uncertain whether Mr Grundy himself has been involved in auditing the Beaver companies.

Mr Starforth Hill is understood to have been a nominee director and shareholder of the early years of the Beaver companies.

Economic team forecasts modest recovery but further fall of pound

By Melvyn Westlake

Nov 9

Britain can expect a very modest economic recovery between now and next autumn, accompanied by a deterioration in the foreign trade position in the value of sterling, according to an independent assessment of the nation's economic prospects to be published tomorrow.

The report has been prepared by a team of economists, several of them drawn from the ranks of international organisations like the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The economic model used by the team is similar to that used by OECD staff economists to prepare international trade forecasts.

The conclusions tend to support the OECD's gloomy predictions about the West German economic growth rate next year which led to a good deal of disagreement between industrialised countries at last week's meeting of the OECD Working Party Three.

After this meeting to discuss balance of payments problems, Dr Omar Khatib, vice-president of the West German Federal Bank, firmly rejected the OECD Secretariat's forecast of a 1.6 per cent growth in the German economy next year.

The Bonn government's official prediction is for a growth rate of about 5 per cent. The independent team of economists suggests, however, that German growth next year will be only about half this official forecast.

This group of economists has recently come together to establish a new forecasting unit called Forex Research to prepare regular OECD-type reports on all the major industrialised countries, but much more quickly than is possible for international institutions and without the necessity to make allowance for political susceptibilities. Reports on both Britain and West Germany will be published tomorrow.

For Britain the group suggests that the recession reached its bottom in the late summer. A modest economic recovery is

therefore likely to begin, tentatively, in the last quarter of this year.

The main continuing element of buoyancy in the economy is public sector current expenditure, the report says. This will be supported by a reversal in coming months of the unprecedented rate of de-stocking that took place earlier this year.

But declining real average earnings will not permit any increase in consumer spending before late next summer, when prices should no longer be rising much faster than earnings.

Britain is not expected to benefit from the pick-up in world demand until the early months of next year.

Forex Research economists include Dr Paul Armstrong, a former OECD economist and assistant chief of the current studies division of the IMF; Dr Michael Clayton and Mr Barry Hasketh, who were also senior OECD economists; and Mr Andy Kidel, formerly with the Department of Economic Affairs, the IMF and the European Commission.

Unctad puts plea for easier ship finance

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, Nov 9

Profitability of shipping as a long-term investment—even if earnings may be low in any short period—is underlined in a report by Unctad for the week ending meeting of its 75-nation shipping committee which opens in Geneva tomorrow.

Terms imposed by international finance institutions for ship purchase are unduly strict, it comments. Because of fluctuations in earnings, some flexibility regarding annual repayments was needed more than in other industries.

Unctad emphasises the importance of a developing country, wishing to borrow for this purpose, bringing in maritime legislation to give security to the lender. Over the past decade, it points out, the developing countries' share of world shipping tonnage has fallen from 7.3 to 6 per cent, one reason being difficulties in obtaining finance.

Drypool rescue visit to ministry

A delegation from Humber-side County Council and of trade union officials travel to the Department of Industry tomorrow to urge an immediate decision over the future of the Drypool shipbuilding group, which employs nearly a thousand men on north Humber-side.

The group's bankers have put a receiver-manager in charge. He has recommended that, unless the company is nationalised, some sections must be closed down and others sold.

Timber protest

Whitehall opposition to an EEC plan to give grants of up to 50 per cent to encourage re-planting on poor and marginal land was sharply criticised yesterday by the Timber Growers' Organisation. A spokesman said that with £2,000m worth of timber imports last year, Britain stood to gain from the plan.

Eko-fisk rig resumes

Production at the Phillips' oil rig in the North Sea Eko-fisk field has resumed after being temporarily shut down in the accident which killed three workers a week ago, the median oil directorate has announced. The company expects the production will soon reach the same capacity as before the accident.

BR contract in Iran

An agreement has been signed between Iran's ministry of roads and transportation and British Rail's consultancy firm of Transmark for the modernisation of Teheran-Tabriz railway, a spokesman announced in Tehran yesterday.

Indonesia loan mission

Mr Rachman Saleh, the Indonesian central bank governor, left Jakarta yesterday for London to negotiate a new loan from a group of banks led by the London-based Morgan Guaranty Trust.

at pledge no 1976 redundancy

John Harris

Nov 9

contrast to the unresolved issues of Leyland-Innocent, agreed with the unions at weekend to make no group dismissals throughout 1976 and meet recruiting another 2,500 or 187,000 labour force. Because it sees an easing in automobile crisis that is unlikely only a short ago, Fiat has promised to no temporary layoffs in motor car division between the end of June, except three-day pause in production which will be added to the Christmas-New Year holiday. An outlook for industrial les, buses and earth- ing equipment remains less u, however, and about 10 will not be worked up to end of this year. negotiations with the s, which ended after an it session on Saturday, company also confirmed will go ahead in building factory to make buses at minarda in the gloom. ie motor car division, this that since the start of automobile crisis Fiat has e 44 days' production loss in output unofficially e 250,000 to 260,000 s.

much smaller Leyland- nt, which mainly les Minis, has since July rying to slim its 4,500 force by 1,500, thus re losses running at an rate of about £12m. Friday, however, it to take no action, pend- sideration of alternative s for its future by a s of Italian government re on November 22.

Component suppliers fear Leyland switch

By Clifford Webb

Nov 9

Some of its biggest component manufacturing members are putting pressure on the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders to urge the Government to modify British Leyland's parts strategy, as set out in the Ryder report.

This week senior executives from several component companies will meet Mr John Bewick, the SMMT's director in London, to prepare a case for submission to the Government. With the crisis at Chrysler overshadowing the future and widespread redundancies and short-time looming in their factories, component makers are worried that a considerable tranche of the £120m being provided by the taxpayer for Leyland's modernization will be spent in duplicating under-utilized capacity which already exists in their plants.

Also, the unpublished review of the motor industry produced by the General Policy Review Staff (the Government's "think tank") is believed to highlight the dangers facing the industry from a 25 per cent excess in capacity.

Leyland has already recalled some outside contracts and this work is now being done "in-house". But the big worry is the long term threat to the component industry posed by Lord Ryder's recommendation on parts manufacture.

This refers to the "consider-

able degree of vertical integration" which already exists in Leyland, and makes the point that that company's component plants supply only part of its own requirements, yet still sell some of its output to other car manufacturers.

The Ryder report recommends more self-reliance within Leyland on its own "parent" facilities. But the section of the report which is causing the most upset in component boardrooms is paragraph 8, sub-section 13.

This concludes: "We do not recommend that BL should build any major new plant on a green field site in a new location. There will be exceptions to this, however, in the case of foundries and possibly certain component manufacturing operations."

Relations between Leyland Cars and some of the component suppliers threatened to turn sour recently when they were pressed to back the company's six-month standstill on prices. A confrontation was avoided only after stormy meetings with Mr Derek Whitaker, managing director of Leyland Cars.

Mr Whitaker told Business News: "Of course we are being tough with our suppliers, and we shall continue to be."

Suppliers who accepted the standstill on prices are now saying that their reward could be a slap in the face in the shape of more Leyland-made components.

Accord on EEC patent convention

By Adrian Hope

Nov 9

Britain has now confirmed that it is satisfied with the revised terms which have been proposed by the European Community Patent Convention.

The convention is the subject of a month-long conference to be held in Luxembourg, starting on November 17.

Delegates of all nine EEC states are attending this conference, which is expected to last for 18 months, but was cancelled at the last minute when the British Government withdrew its delegates.

It is now seen likely the delegates will sign the revised convention, which is modified in several major respects. Most important is abandonment of the all-or-nothing principle—whereby an inventor must patent in either all EEC states or none at all. A temporary stay on undermining national patent rights.

Recent surveys and costings of the European Patent scheme show how vital it is that the delegates agree to the convention, even though the Brussels Commission and Luxembourg judiciary have confirmed their disapproval.

It is estimated that the official cost of obtaining and holding a European patent for 10 years in just three countries will be over £3,000. To this must be added printing, and translation fees and professional charges for filing and handling objections. These additions must double and perhaps treble the figure.

On the other hand a British patent for the same period even now still costs less than £400 in official fees, with no printing or translation costs. Professional fees are likely to double this figure.

Nuclear power technology pact signed with Russians

Leading British nuclear engineers, responsible for the generation of nuclear power stations, due to come into operation in the 1980s, have signed an agreement under which they could benefit from Russian experience with similar stations already operating.

Mr James Stewart, deputy chairman of the Nuclear Power Company, who headed a team of experts last week to the Russian atomic plants, said yesterday they had been highly impressed.

He said they had signed an "enabling agreement" on the exchange of experience, techniques and, possibly materials. It should be of mutual benefit in the practical fields of design, engineering and manufacture.

The Russians struck me as very practical people, interested in making electricity, Mr Stewart said. In Leningrad the British team had seen two 1000 megawatt pressure-tube reactors pro-

World food bank proposed

The international undertaking on world food security adopted a year ago, calling for stockpiling in individual countries was, in his view, an important step to meet the serious threat posed by very low levels of food stocks.

A complement to the idea of world food security, Mr Routhan went on, "would be the creation of an international institution to manage world food surpluses in such a manner that their supplies to the needy nations could be streamlined with a rational system of price stabilization."

The proposed institution could be named International Agricultural Commodity Bank.

On other pages

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Lending rate 12 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is being held unchanged this week at 12 per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

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Lanka directs tea trade to state bank

Nov 9.—Sri Lanka, latest agency to nationalise business relating to the country's tea in through the nationalised Ceylon.

Most of the business previously was done by Sri Lanka's seven foreign banks—three British, three Indian and one Pakistani. Nearly 400 tea

said that banking operations concerning the nationalised plantation sector of the economy would be transferred to the state bank.

Mr. Banderanaike said last night's move was a milestone in the assertion of our economic freedom from the shackles of alien exploitation.—Reuter.

rubber and coconut plantations were nationalised last month. They included 87 British-owned estates.

The advantage of a short-term rescue operation was seen as allowing the profitable parts of the company to be examined in a longer term examination of Chrysler's prospects. This approach, it was thought, would involve a slow rundown of the company.

Record trust losses for 10 New York banks

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Nov 9

Trust departments of 10 of New York's largest banks made a record operating loss last year, the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced today.

It reported that the net operating losses of these 10 banks rose to \$40.5m (nearly £20m) from \$27.4m in 1973, owing to an increase in operating expenses of \$36.7m and a rise in commissions of \$9.3m.

The volume of commission business handled by the trust departments of these banks amounted to \$343.8m in 1974. The trust departments are largely involved in management of investment portfolios for clients, and they have cash

balances which they place with the commercial divisions of their banks and which generate interest.

This income, owing largely to a rise in interest rates, enabled the trust departments to show a 5.6 per cent gain in net earnings in 1974 to \$8.6m, despite substantial operating losses.

The New York Fed published a survey that showed a clear breakdown of the income and expenses of the trust departments of the large banks.

The 10 big banks covered by the survey were Bank of New York, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, First National City Bank, Irving Trust, Manufacturers Hanover, Marine Midland, Morgan Guaranty and United States Trust Company. Only two made an operating profit in their trust departments last year.

The survey showed that the banks, as a group, lost \$34m in commissions of more than \$100,000 in 1974, showed an operating loss of \$45.4m.

The 73 smaller banks had trust commissions together of \$64.95m, but expenses of \$69.99m. The overwhelming strength of the 10 banks is reflected in the fact that the 73 smaller ones together only represented 14.1 per cent of the total trust business of all 83 banks covered in the study.

The study points out that the net earnings received by the big banks were due largely to a rise in the average rate of interest on credit balances from 10.39 per cent on average balances of \$1.91m from a 1973 rate of 8.21 per cent on average balances of \$2,021m.

The survey points out, however, that large losses in this area are not by any means confined to the major banks. For

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urger of the Caledonian Society of Edinburgh is Bristol and West Society may take place on the Caledonian share will receive letters to their board of recommending the under which Caledonian one a regional office of and West.

it Group

usual meeting of the Group heard that the Motor Construction 7, which was acquired summer, is now operating profit, but its contribution will not be up to fore- leamwhile, the rest of motive, electric and ing group has started well. Profits for the arter are up on last l a "successful" year st.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Constraining factors on equities

Unlike 1972 we have not yet heard even a whisper from the "Bull" market. The market has been expected to have a period of rising equity prices in the period of rising employment. Maybe, though, it is more a matter of time before the market is expected to move on an upward trend until well into 1976, and the same can probably be said of share prices too. Ironically, the main factor to the recent rise in share prices has been the "movement" in stock market sentiment. It has been precisely this, however, or more correctly, the very uncharacteristic of those who would normally be the more vociferous critics of the government's policy of monetary control.

There is an apparently more "cautious" attitude from one of the far from being the only "Bull" market in the message of the market. The market has been expected to have a period of rising equity prices in the period of rising employment. Maybe, though, it is more a matter of time before the market is expected to move on an upward trend until well into 1976, and the same can probably be said of share prices too. Ironically, the main factor to the recent rise in share prices has been the "movement" in stock market sentiment. It has been precisely this, however, or more correctly, the very uncharacteristic of those who would normally be the more vociferous critics of the government's policy of monetary control.

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Mr Alastair Down, chairman of Burmah Oil, is seen here in a recent photograph.

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progress looks likely to be slow, Burmah has the problem of its Bahama tanker terminal. That still needs further funds and Burmah will need to negotiate joint ownership in place of the present operating agreement with the Bahama government. Only this could Burmah counter its still growing liabilities on the terminal with an asset in the books. If anything, most of last week's news served to emphasize that there will be no overnight solution to Burmah's problems.

Norwegian shipping An adequate rescue policy?

At the risk of looking a gift horse in the mouth, bankers are quietly airing their doubts about whether the rescue scheme for the Norwegian shipping industry, outlined to them recently by the government and due to be put before the Norwegian parliament soon, goes far enough.

The scheme, in essence, involves the formation of a guarantee institute, whose equity will be 60 per cent owned by the Norwegian government, 10 per cent by Norwegian shipowners, 10 per cent by the Norwegian banks, and 20 per cent by Norwegian banks. In order to participate in the scheme a shipowner with a minimum subscription of £100,000 must first subscribe for a "ticket", with a minimum subscription of £100,000. The ticket will then entitle him to draw down funds from the institute to meet his financing needs.

If he wants funds to pay interest on existing loans he can draw up to five times his ticket; likewise he can draw up to five times his ticket for the financing of new ships, running expenses or cancellation fees; or he can draw up to 10 times the value of his ticket to meet capital and interest payments on new deliveries coming in before 1977, for the refinancing of deliveries made after the start of this year, or for the financing of sales between Norwegian shipowners.

The doubts centre upon several points. First, the maximum size of the scheme is set at £17m, which is only around a tenth of estimated losses to the industry, and some bankers question whether it is big enough to meet the needs. Second, there is the matter of the financing of the tickets. At this stage it is not clear what security will be offered to those banks prepared to put up funds to this end, although bankers worried about existing loans may well feel it worth putting in that extra amount so that their customers can join the scheme and at least meet their on-going commitments.

A third problem lies in the fact that the essence of the scheme is to maintain a strong shipping industry in Norwegian hands. It by no means follows that the government is concerned about individual companies—just that the assets should remain Norwegian. Hence finance under the scheme is only offered to finance sales between Norwegians, with none apparently forthcoming to finance ship sales to outsiders. This the banks argue, will mean unduly restricting the number of potential buyers, and therefore will make it a lot harder for sailing operators to realize their assets.

How much the doubts will be heard is questionable. Everyone concerned with the scheme is better than nothing, and at present it is generally expected that the scheme will be approved by the Norwegian parliament in its existing form.

If somebody told you that a sum of money equivalent to 3 per cent of the gross domestic product of the United Kingdom had gone missing, you would probably answer: "Don't be silly." In effect, this was what a senior Treasury official told a House of Commons expenditure subcommittee last week.

The unhappy official concerned, Mr Fred Jones, who runs the Treasury's general expenditure division, was faced with having to explain how between the financial years 1970-71 and 1973-74 public spending rose by £5,500m more than was projected for the period in the 1971 Expenditure White Paper.

Reports of his evidence in last Friday's newspapers gave a curiously mixed impression. The cause, he said, was very largely the result of subsequent decisions taken by Ministers. Yet Mr Jones's own figures only contradict his words.

This is his breakdown of the extra £5,500m:

Announced policy changes	£300m
Other volume increases	£300m
Under-forecast of "relative price effect"	£2,700m
Under-forecast of debt interest	£1,500m
Total	£5,500m

There are roughly six weeks to go to the end of Poland's basic food price freeze, imposed after the December, 1974, workers' strike which brought down the Gomułka regime.

The freeze, originally meant as an emergency move, has been annually extended since, but low-budget families from joining middle-class Poles in their grumbling about price rises on non-basic foods and goods and services.

But this time speculation is growing both in Poland and among foreign observers that Mr Giersek's leadership is preparing to lift the freeze and risk popular dismay.

The reprieve for 1975 had been announced by Mr Giersek as far back as July of last year, during the thirtieth anniversary celebrations of Poland's re-emergence from German rule. The seventh congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, starting on December 8, would mark the party leader another ceremonial occasion to give the country the good news for 1975.

Signs are, however, that he will not do so. The unhappiness of state planners with the burden which food subsidies put on the budget—amounting roughly to an equivalent of £1,000m at the tourist exchange rate last year—has now been augmented by the inability of the Polish economy to cope with the growth in consumer demand which the subsidies help to feed.

Beyond cutting butter and meat exports, the government has now introduced higher procurement prices for both pork and milk, as incentives to increase supplies.

The weather, however, has been no kinder this year. Drought in the winter and summer has brought a grain harvest some two million tons below last year's, obliging Poland to import "several million" tons of grain from the West, as Mr Jaroszewicz told the Gdansk shipyard workers.

The Russians, unable to fulfil their contract to sell grain to Poland, have taken the unprecedented step of helping the Poles instead with the hard currency expenditure involved.

It is help which Poland sorely needs. Its deficit on its trade with the West was calculated in the summer to have totalled some \$4,200m for the previous five years, mainly as a result of Mr Giersek's decision to modernize the country

The mystery of the missing millions

Hugh Stephenson

Leaving aside the announced policy changes, one is left with £4,000m. Of this, £1,500m went on "other volume increases" in public spending, or what could less euphemistically be called unannounced policy changes.

This certainly raises a question of whether a system can be satisfactory, that is able to inject £1,500m of new money into an agreed rolling programme, without extensive public and parliamentary discussion.

It was said that of this £1,500m about £1,000m resulted from this Government's decisions on housing subsidies. That, though, leaves £500m under this head unaccounted for.

For present purposes, also, let us accept the £750m of under-provision for debt interest as an Act of God (though, in passing, one would have thought that with interest rates below the going rate of inflation, as they have been, this side of the public accounts should have been better than forecast in "real" terms, not worse).

We thus have £500m of extra unexplained volume and £1,750m of under-forecast relative price effect for which there is no explanation. This is a total sum of £2,250m, equivalent to about 3

per cent of the country's gross domestic product, or the fruits of the whole annual growth of the economy in a good year in the old days when we used to have growth.

The relative price effect is the figure put into the accounts (which are presented in constant price terms) to allow for the fact that the cost of providing public sector services rises by more than the general rate of inflation, mainly because they are on average labour intensive and wages and salaries normally rise faster than the general level of inflation.

The huge supplementary allowance for the relative price effect, therefore, means that in these years the cost of the planned public sector programmes was £1,750m more than experience in 1970 suggested it would be. Why should this have been?

One clue may lie in a written answer to a parliamentary question on April 24, when the Civil Service Department revealed that "the estimated increase in average pay in the Civil Service... between January 1, 1972, and April 1, 1975, is 71.3 per cent. During the same period the index of retail prices increased by 50.8 per cent."

If that pattern is anything like typical for the generality of public sector employees, it would go a long way towards explaining why programmes based on manpower levels planned in 1970 turned out to cost a great deal more. Another slice is almost certainly the result of the Walker reorganization of local government, where the duplication between the local authorities and that superior strategic authority may have added 10 per cent or more to the cost of providing local government services.

The central issue, however, is whether the whole system of control in "real" terms does not have a built-in tendency to be wasteful in "cash" terms. In a commercial enterprise, when costs rise, there is at least an incentive to look for compensating savings or efficiencies. When a programme is being controlled in constant price terms, however, there is no such automatic process so far as the man down the line is concerned.

The starting point for deciding whether this tendency to waste exists, and how it should be counteracted, must be a proper analysis of where the missing £2,250m went between 1970 and 1975, and when.

Why the Poles could lose their freeze on food prices



Mr Giersek: economic troubles on several fronts.

the past few weeks to serious difficulties and to warn of a less than easy future.

A number of factors in the situation, which now threatens Poland's ability to pay its way and to keep its consumers contented, lie beyond the control of the leadership.

December 8, 1974, marked the party leader another ceremonial occasion to give the country the good news for 1975.

Signs are, however, that he will not do so. The unhappiness of state planners with the burden which food subsidies put on the budget—amounting roughly to an equivalent of £1,000m at the tourist exchange rate last year—has now been augmented by the inability of the Polish economy to cope with the growth in consumer demand which the subsidies help to feed.

Beyond cutting butter and meat exports, the government has now introduced higher procurement prices for both pork and milk, as incentives to increase supplies.

The weather, however, has been no kinder this year. Drought in the winter and summer has brought a grain harvest some two million tons below last year's, obliging Poland to import "several million" tons of grain from the West, as Mr Jaroszewicz told the Gdansk shipyard workers.

The Russians, unable to fulfil their contract to sell grain to Poland, have taken the unprecedented step of helping the Poles instead with the hard currency expenditure involved.

It is help which Poland sorely needs. Its deficit on its trade with the West was calculated in the summer to have totalled some \$4,200m for the previous five years, mainly as a result of Mr Giersek's decision to modernize the country

Stopping the spiral with pay linked to company income

What could the Government do about wages after the expiry on August 1 next of the present policy of limiting pay increases to 5 per cent?

Should it rely on a high rate of unemployment to deter claims for big increases?

Should it impose some form of wage freeze or even a statutory reduction in wages and salaries?

Experience with previous attempts at wage control by various governments seems to show that any success is only temporary; the harder the freeze, the quicker the thaw.

What the Government could do is to control the relationship between the annual total wage/salary bill and the annual net income of each industry or large organization.

Thus, a company with an annual net income (defined as sales turnover less purchased materials and services adjusted for stock change) of £100m whose wage/salary bill normally represented 60 per cent of the net income, would be allowed to pay out total annual wages/salaries of up to £60m.

Within that total there need be no limit on individual earnings or wage rates.

So the only way that employees could earn higher wages would be to increase their collective output, or, alternatively, for some of them to find better paid jobs elsewhere, thus leaving fewer people to share out the company net income.

This proposal is based on the well established fact that the share of the gross national product which has gone to employees has been stable for many years. The General Production Index shows that the total wage and salary bill expressed as a percentage of net output in each of the 150 industrial groups varies little from year to year.

The simple principle of linking wages and salaries to net output is not new but the practice outlined above is used in only a few companies, usually in the form of a plant-wide bonus scheme linking total wages added value another name for net output or of income. Though such schemes have their drawbacks, they have one essential merit. They are founded on the basic truth that wealth cannot be shared out unless it is created.

Both in principle and practice, the proposal is simplicity itself. It does not specify the details of any scheme, thus leaving employers and em-

ployees with freedom to negotiate. It would, however, oblige managers and workers to face the fact that increases in wage costs per unit of output cannot be avoided.

The policy could form the basis for existing national wage negotiations which deal with particular industries. The major difference from the traditional system of bargaining for the highest possible wage, is that future negotiations would concentrate on agreeing a formula for calculating the total wage/salary bill.

Instead of a fixed increase to rates of pay, the new system would offer a monthly or quarterly bonus, sharing out the agreed surplus created by the efforts of the employees. Thus companies would know in advance that labour costs per unit of output could not exceed a predetermined limit; employees would know that the company could not use higher wages as an excuse for raising prices. Wage inflation would be contained.

The new agreements would cover staff salaries as well as shop floor wages. While collar trade unions would join forces with the blue collar trade unions to negotiate a complete package for all employees.

Of course, the new system would need to be based on the national agreements where one large trade union negotiates for many trades and occupations in a diverse range of industries. But it need not mean less power for such unions or inferior deals for their members.

Instead of pressing for wage rates that some companies could only meet by raising their prices, the new deals would take account of productivity.

But how would this policy apply to the many people employed in central and local government services where their output is not readily measurable in monetary terms? Fortunately, the Government already has the means of controlling the total wage/salary bill of the various groups through the annual budget approval procedure.

The principle is simple. Decide what the nation can afford to spend each year in each sector, then if nurses and teachers are not satisfied with their earnings they must find ways of increasing their productivity.

E. G. Wood

The author is the director of Sheffield Polytechnic's Centre for Innovation and Productivity

Business Diary in Europe: Leyland's Italian campaigner



British Leyland's David Andrews.

In the early days of BLMC, he was first and then deputy to George Turnbull, when that powerful character was managing director of Austin Morris.

A deceptively quiet, bespectacled man, he has already surprised colleagues by his outspoken condemnation of Leyland quality and his insistence that as his biggest customer he would rather lose orders than sell second-class products.

Plans for the restructuring of the top management of the French aircraft company Aero Spaziale, reported in Business Diary, have collapsed like a pack of cards with the surprise refusal at the last minute of Jacques Mayoux to accept his government's nomination as president and director-general.

Mr Mayoux, director of the French Aircraft Co., is said to have turned the job down

because he had reservations about some of the people nominated to serve on the board under him.

There was no problem over three men chosen to represent the ministries involved in aviation, Jacques de la Rosière, from the Ministry of Defence, from armaments, and Claude Abraham, director of air transport, but the sticking point came among people like René Revaud, president of the engine manufacturer SNECMA, Christian Beaulieu, director-general of Renault, Pierre Girardet, director of the Paris transport system, and a senior director of Peugeot.

Mayoux apparently balked at the appointment of anybody already holding a post in a company which supplies, buys from, or competes with Aero Spaziale.

While the politicians and civil servants in Paris try to find a way through this bout of embarrassing turbulence, Aero Spaziale, which makes a wide range of products from Concorde to missiles, continues under the day-to-day control of Trust House Forte's crown as "household guard". Charles Cristofini and General Fourquet, both of whom are due to go when a new board is at last agreed.

Room for Inns

Three years ago executives of the Holiday Inns Inc franchise group were claiming a party in Zurich that by the end of this year they could control Trust House Forte's crown as Europe's biggest hotelier.

Well, said a spokeswoman in London this weekend, they hadn't quite made it, although

it won't be long. Meanwhile, in Paris, first vice-chairman Roy Winigardner was busy denying that the group planned to pull out of Europe altogether.

It was not true, he said, that Holiday Inns was selling out its French and Belgian interests to the Jacques-Fort group. On the contrary, Winigardner averred, Europe was of "primary importance" to Holiday Inns, and European management director David Lewis was pursuing a policy of "selective expansion".

Winigardner was speaking at the opening of the fifth European Holiday Inns at Orly and to back up his statement, said that agreements had been signed for Scotland's first Inn at Orkney and for a first Inn in Yugoslavia's first at Ljubljana as well as for three more German units at Darmstadt, Wuppertal and Essen.

He takes the public line that tourism is again picking up after the twin blows of oil crisis and recession. Winigardner is promising further openings at Gosselies, Belgium, Cracow, Poland, at Rome Airport and at Marbella.

About change

The shopkeepers of La Spezia had a bright idea for overcoming the shortage of small change which in recent years has given rise to a host of substitutes in Italy, ranging from telephone tokens to boiled sweets.

Since the government mint and its malfunctioning equipment was unable to supply enough coins, they decided to issue their own paper coupons,

valid in the shops of the Liguria port and its hinterland.

The month ago representatives of the two associations in which they are organized deposited the equivalent of about £7,000 as a guarantee in a safe deposit at a local savings bank, and had 200,000 coupons printed, each worth about three pence, which the savings bank promised to redeem in real money to any one bringing them in.

Everything worked well until a magistrate last week ordered the sequestration of the safe deposit box and its contents, and also of any coupons to be found.

The savings bank was holding only 380, so most are still in circulation.

The magistrate, moreover, announced that the heads of the two associations would face charges under the law on the issue of currency.

The consequences, said Silvano Cardelli, president of the Unione Commercianti, "is a pity because the system was operating to the full satisfaction of shops and customers, and in fact the associations of other provinces had asked us for information with the intention of adopting it themselves."

The shopkeepers, he added, would now apply for similar action to be taken against "telephone tokens, supermarket credit slips, stamps, lollipop and acid drops, and all the other types of small change which, unlike our coupons, lay themselves open to speculation and about which no one makes a fuss."

A long, hard look at farming

Leonard Amey

Those for whom farming policy is more than a matter of hand-outs to the supposedly deserving poor or a compromise between the demands of pressure groups should welcome attempts at a less directly interested assessment of it. The Nuffield Trust has made £250,000 available (with possibly more to come) for such a project.

The announcement of its new centre for agricultural strategy at Reading University has been greeted with a collection of properly sceptical agricultural correspondents. One of them (with whom I sympathized) queried the utility of yet another "study" in the name of "research", the never found time to read or analyse.

He was promised that what came out of the centre would be short, pertinent and, if possible, unambiguous. This can hardly be said of much that has been published over the past decade, including some studies from supposedly independent institutions, which, when looked at in sequence, turn out to have a decided bias.

The director of the centre is Professor John Bowman, whose speciality is animal husbandry and who remains director of the large Reading University farm. The chairman of a small but high-powered advisory committee is Lord Rothschild, who last year put himself on record in *The Times* as an advocate of a longer-term view of agricultural and food policy.

In practice agricultural policy examinations have a horizon usually no more than five years ahead, which is no more than an average arable rotation or two generations of cattle. This one is designed to look at changes 10 to 15 years ahead. Its remit is wide. It covers horticulture, fishing and fore-

made and judging how far they fit into the practical situation. This is, clearly, a somewhat delicate issue, on which interested parties tend to take directly opposite views. The fount, though not necessarily the most politically effective, voices imply that an increasing self-sufficiency must be an unmitigated blessing. It is the qualifications to such a proposition that the centre hopes to establish.

In the longer term the most valuable work of the centre may well turn out to be its watch on research and technical developments and their effect on farming, and the countryside. Such effects do not now show themselves overnight, but in a decade they can be revolutionary.

No one who has lived through the postwar period in East Anglia, for instance, can fail to have seen how changes in arable farming have affected the whole social structure of the village. Change in the technical area does not end with economics.

The studies coming from the National Economic Development Council, excellent as they are, are more immediately read in time and restricted in range. How far such considerations enter into the calculations of ministry planners I am in no position to estimate, but it is unlikely that they press too far into the proper territory of other departments.

The Nuffield trustees are as much, if not more, concerned with the social as the economic aspects of policy. The foundation has already made it clear that it is prepared to back success by the new centre financially, though it hopes that it will also consider its worth backing as results emerge.

Wagen

Novor

Insultant

These problems... are not... the need and st... charity... of change it... who v... welfare the... divisions... the chief... lost it m... heads

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ts as vehicles for
loyee shareholdings

Gordon-Brown
George Cooperman's
November 3 ("Em-
ployee shareholdings")
commentary on the
number of reasons
to those he gives
18 per cent of United
adults directly own
industry.
In the early 1960s
by the wider share
Council and the
very Trust showed that
British employees
not interested. He
house purchase, car,
durable, television,
etc. Cash savings went
shares, but into build-
ings, Post Office savings
or similar accounts
they could be easily
when needed.
It is a real surge of interest
in the United Kingdom in profit
and employee share-
schemes for all employees
occurred in the early
at that time many major
set up schemes in the
it would both im-
prove industrial relations
and provide a means of
cases, these schemes
effective and large num-
bers were discontinued,
the middle fifties the
of Labour, as it then
in the United Kingdom,
survey was in 1956,
on being that the num-
ber of schemes in existence
dify the effort of a

tax factor is also of
importance. The suc-
cess of schemes in the
states owes much to tax
factors. Moreover, some

throw transport problem

D. H. Pugh
published a letter from
June this year which
for other organizations
upplies to join with us
attempt to obtain an
agreement in the opera-
tion, including the ser-
vice of London.
October 22 the managing
railways, of London
explained in a letter
for various reasons,
I "design changes",
tion of the Piccadilly
Heathrow would not
in until the latter half

the long-suffering
will have to wait a long
even supposing that this
date is not again post-
poned before adequate trans-
actions to and from
become available for
port which has been open
over 25 years. We be-
lieve an international air-
port should be shown place
that is good for a nation,
than a disgrace.
I appeal for even more

Interfering
with the laws
of economics

From Mr Clifford Jeans
Sir, I was pleased to see in The
Times (November 3) that the
perpetual price war is to go on.
This is how it should be, for
we are seeing a return to the
market place and price
mechanism as a regulator.

It is the same with imported
cars, for if I can get all the
extras such as a radio, heated
window, etc. with a Japanese
car for the same price as a
British car without these extra
features, then I buy a Japanese
car. If only the housewife would
realize that if she refrained
from buying a commodity the
price would have to fall if they
wished to sell it.

Faith in the
engineer

From Mr W. S. Clough
Sir, Mr. Birkett's comments
about the "mad and dedicated"
engineering managers are all
too true (October 31).

However, as an executive
selection consultant, I can only
say that for men who want to
run a company, with all the
problems and satisfactions of
general management, manufac-
turing experience is a superior
qualification.

Chief executives with financial
or sales backgrounds do
succeed in many situations, but
the engineer with a successful
record of human leadership of
the work force on the shop
floor will be my bet for the next
decade, at least.

Without minimizing the sales
and negotiating skills, and the
which mean high salaries for
sales executives, or the disci-
pline and judgment on controls
and profitability which reward
proven financial executives, I
would nevertheless urge the
best young men towards engi-
neering and manufacturing
careers.

Yours sincerely,
WENDRELL S. CLOUGH
Senior Vice-President, Europe,
Paul R. Ray International,
25 Old Burlington Street,
London W1A 1LL
November 3.

S Lyles expects
turnaround to a profit

Yorkshire-based S. Lyles Ltd
expects to make a profit in the
current year following its first
ever loss which occurred in the
year to end-June. During that
year, pre-tax profits plunged
from £12.7m to a loss of
£403,000.

In his annual statement Mr
John Lyles, chairman of this
group of carpet yarn spinners
and dyers, said the company is
not "sparing" no effort to im-
prove operating efficiency to
offset ever-increasing costs.
The group's losses in 1975, and
present levels the board expects
a profit in the current 12
months.

Porvair in red but
recovery seen

Owned nearly 77 per cent by
United States group Inmont
Corporation, synthetic materials
group Porvair, incurred an
interim loss to June 30 of
£875,000 against a profit of
£285,000 pre-tax. A loss of some
£35,000 by the newly estab-
lished French subsidiary is con-
sidered in the latest figures.

On the year ahead, the board
states that with measures now
being taken, the current prob-
ability of rises in the price of
natural gas, and the general
commercial prospects, there are
reasonable hopes for a marked
recovery. A chief cause of the
latest setback is the present
world-wide ability of natural
leather.

Meantime, with the under-
lying prospects, it is necessary
to seek additional funds, and
inmont is to provide additional
working capital during 1975 and
1976. In this connection it pro-
poses to increase the share
capital to £6.83m (from £4.55m)
by the creation of a further
8.12m shares.

Investigation into
Gollin share deals

Sydney, Nov. 9.—Mr John
Madison, New South Wales
Attorney General, said recently
he had appointed an inspector
to investigate dealings in Gollin
Holdings shares from January
1 this year.

The investigation is based on
the fact that Sydney Stock
Exchange and the Interstate
Corporate Affairs Commission
run by the four non-Labour
state governments. The Attorney
General gave no details.
The exchange and commission
began their investigations after
Gollin reported an estimated
gross loss of not more than
£181m (about £10.5m) for the
year to end-August.—Reuter.

Renwick deal

Two subsidiaries of Renwick's
Freight—Manchester-based Wil-
liam Nuttall and Sons and
Nuttall Euroline—have been
acquired by British firm.
The deal, which was previously
company between the Renwick

Group and Bowater, the paper
giant. The deal in excess of
£800,000 to Renwick has been
completed by increasing the
share capital of Renwick by
£600,000, each partner contrib-
uting a half.

Photax soars 71 pc

Photax, the Eastbourne
maker and importer of photo-
graphic equipment, reports pre-
tax profits up 71 per cent to
£20,000 in the half year to
June 30. Turnover rose from
£2m to £2.2m. The group says
the trade has slowed since
June, but sales in first four
months of the second half were
8 per cent up on the same
period last year. The interim
dividend rises from 1.54p to
1.6p.

Highton & Dewhurst

A turnover up from £8.1m
to £8.4m, the pre-tax profits at
Highton & Dewhurst slumped
74 per cent to £105,700 in the
interim six months to June 30.
The group says the year of
low profits due to higher
costs and narrower margins and
tough trading. The group has
increased its share of 45.8 per
cent in non-woven fabrics,
principally synthetic fabrics.
Earnings a share fell from 5.21p
to 1.3p. The dividend rises
from 1.88p to 0.92p.

Silhouette in black

The pre-tax profits of Sil-
houette (London) (swimwear,
foundation garments), fell from
£242,000 to £213,500 in the six
months to June 30. Even so,
this is a big improvement on
the second-half loss of £67,000
for 1974. This led to a near
halving of profits to £275,000
for the whole last year.

The improvement in sales is
expected to continue, but no
great rise in profits is foreseen
for the second half. The divi-
dend rises from 0.99p to
1.03p.

BTR's reminder

In the final offer document,
BTR reiterates that it now
effectively controls Permalt,
having acquired shares of
45.8 per cent of the company.
Permalt's equity, BTR says that
it will use its holding to obtain
board representation to recon-
sider certain past actions of the
Permalt board. The offer
represents an exit p/e ratio of
10.5 based on last year's earn-
ings. Permalt is still opposing
the terms.

Western Mining

The chairman of Western
Mining Corporation said at the
annual general meeting that the
outlook for the current finan-
cial year was uncertain. Nickel
sales for the first half of 1975
were expected to be about the
same as in the second half
of the year before. Thanks to
the sale of the company's main
major producer, the 9.5 per

JAL's prospects

Japan Airlines hopes to break
even by the fiscal year-end
March 30, 1976, after a 15.7m
yen (about £2.25m) cut in its
first six months loss on a year
earlier.

Sanderson Murray

Turnover fell from £4m to
£2.6m at Sanderson Murray &
Elder (Holdings) in the year
to June 30. It led to a drop
in pre-tax profits from £53,000
to £33,000. Earnings a share
divided from 5.2p to 2.1p, and
the dividend from 4.65p to 2p.

The board of this wool-com-
bing and spinning group says
that it has not escaped the
textile depression, but it has
contained costs and continues
to reequip selectively. Orders
are few and the group says that
it must await an upturn in the
textile cycle.

RECEIVER HOTELS (LONDON)

Receiver has sold his interest
in Trafalgar Hotel, and group's
other travel subsidiaries. Buyer is
presumably the same as the
hotel operation to continue.

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE
Pre-tax profit £127,000
(£65,000), turnover £11m (£1.3m)
in year to June 28. Earnings a
share 1.34p (same). Dividend is
0.59p (0.52p).

STANDARD BANK INV CORP
Pre-tax profit £10,555,000
(£2,695,000) in six months ended
September 30. Interim dividend
eight p on increased capital (7.5c
on old). Profit before tax
£16,624,000 (£12,508,000).—
Reuter.

H. J. BALDWIN
While company's auditors, Stan-
ley Birkenhead, to continue in
office, with board's backing, a
shareholder is opposing their
re-appointment at annual meeting
in December 15. Another share-
holder proposes that Mr Ellis Be-
re be removed from the board.

DAVID DIXON & SON
Settlement of company's claim
against Bank Bridge Group has yet
to be finalized, so auditors are
unable to satisfy themselves that
value of some items in balance-
sheet are justified.

NEWMAN-TONKS

Apart from waiting for an up-
turn in the economy, board is
looking for suitable acquisitions
to broaden company's base.

MATSUBARA ELECTRIC

Sales for nine months to August
20 down from 1,083,967m to
976,973m yen and pre-tax profit
from 105,411m to 52,805m yen.

ALCAN

Alcan Aluminium Ltd has agreed
to acquire minority interest in
British Aluminium Ltd, parent of
Huntar Douglas Group, through
exchange of shares with founding
family, planned for early 1976. The
transaction will involve the issue
by Alcan of new common shares
for 24.9 per cent of the equity of
Huntar Douglas.

ELLENROD RING MILLS

Turnover for 25 weeks to
September 27 fell from £2.5m to
£2.2m. Pre-tax profit was
£136,300 (£98,500). Board hopes to
conclude year with reasonable
profit. Interim dividend unchanged
at 0.77p.

HEADLAM, SIMS & COGGINS

Sales for half-year to July 31,
£1.4m (£1.12m). Pre-tax profit,
£110,000 (£80,000). Chairman con-
firms his forecast of payment of
biggest dividend allowed on capital
increased by rights issue.

WERNER-WATSON

Planned for 25 weeks to
September 27 fell from £2.5m to
£2.2m. Pre-tax profit was
£136,300 (£98,500). Board hopes to
conclude year with reasonable
profit. Interim dividend unchanged
at 0.77p.

GOODYEAR GAIN

Record sales and an earnings
increase of more than 15 per cent
in first quarter this year are an-
nounced by the chairman, Mar-
shall P. Goodyear, of Goodyear
for the quarter to end September
rose 3.5 per cent against £660.6m
in same quarter last year.

CONS AFRICAN MINES

Rand receipts for exports rose
24.5 per cent after three rand
devaluations in 15 months. This
meant a sharp rise in group
profits in the short and medium
term, the chairman stated.

WEBSTER'S PUBLICATIONS

Co has agreed in principle to
acquire Matthews Drew and
Shubbourne, suppliers of visual
aid and artists' materials, printers
and stationers for £130,000.

Ogilvy and Mather
INTERNATIONAL
Gross income 9 months to Sept
30, (US) \$68,509,827 (\$60,951,251).
Pre-tax income \$7,552,938
(\$7,817,819).

EDWARD JONES
(CONTRACTORS)
Pre-tax profit for half-year to
end-June, 1975, £65,000 (£91,000).

MATTEL INC.
Bawthorne, Calif.—Mattel Inc
has agreed to settle out of court
all of the three class action stock-
holder suits pending against it,
and certain officers and directors
that were filed in 1973 and 1974.
Mattel said the settlement of
settlement expenses, fees and
loan interest and tax, will
total \$285,925 (\$277,815).

SCOTTISH UNITED INVESTORS
Gross revenue for nine months
ended Sept 30, £2,217,433
(\$2,031,574). Net revenue, after
management expenses, fees and
loan interest and tax, will
total \$285,925 (\$277,815).

FRIDAY, Interims: Brent
Walker, Florida, Redland,
and Warner Holidays.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES
PETROLES

Consolidated Interim Results

During its meeting on November 5, 1975 the Board of Directors
considered the Group results for the first half of 1975. These
unaudited results can be summarized as follows:

* One half
of 1975
(million Fr. F.)

1st half
of 1974
(million Fr. F.)

1. Consolidated Results

Sales (net of taxes)

Cost of Sales

Financial Income

Financial Costs

Depreciation and Provisions

Exceptional and prior year's
profits and losses (net profit)

Income before Taxes

Taxes

Net Group Income

of which:

— CFF Share

Minority Interest Share

2. Cash Flow

Net Group Income

Depreciation and Provisions

* See 3 below.

3. As a majority interest was acquired in the Groups "Compagnie
Auxiliaire de Navigation", "Hutchinson + Mape", "Lafit", "Lafit"
"Arco Petroleum Ltd" (Great Britain) during the second half of
1974, it was deemed preferable to compare the results of the
first half of 1975 with half of overall 1974 results rather than
with first half of 1974 figures.

4. Consolidated results to June 30, 1975 were drawn up accord-
ing to the same principles used in previous years. Inventories
were evaluated with the FIFO method. Property plant and
equipment were depreciated in conformity with the straight
line method. Monetary items expressed in foreign currencies
(credits, inventories and debts) were converted using June 30,
1975 exchange rates involving a profit of Fr. 49 million in net
income.

5. Regarding discoveries realized by some subsidiaries operating
in North Sea and Indonesia, field assessment and development
carried out during the first six months of 1975 showed that
these companies will be able to recover fully exploration
expenses from their production results. A part of the previously
appropriated provisions, for depreciation on such exploration
work was written back into first half of 1975 consolidated
results.

6. Decrease in net sales from Fr. 21,409 million for half of 1974
yearly result to Fr. 18,875 million for the first six months of
1975 stems from a marked reduction in oil product consump-
tion. As a result the Group's sales volume for the first six
months of 1975 have only reached 32.2 million metric tons
compared to 35.4 million metric tons for half of the year 1974.
Sales in France represent an amount of Fr. 9,806 million and
Fr. 9,069 million in foreign countries.
The Group's results to June 30, 1975 are much lower than
half 1974 yearly results both for net income (Fr. 198 million
compared to Fr. 876 million) and for cash flow (Fr. 910
million compared to Fr. 2,039 million). However figures
corresponding to half yearly results included exceptional
inventory income representing Fr. 595 million for net income,
Fr. 825 million for cash flow.
Even if this element is disregarded results to June 30, 1975
dropped by about 25% for cash flow and by about 30% for net
profit. The scope of this drop in income reflects the inadequacy
of oil product price rates set in 1974 and 1975 in some coun-
tries — CFF Group being especially concerned in France and
Italy — which led to large scale operating losses for some re-
fining and marketing subsidiaries. The OPEC crude oil price
hike effective as of October 1, 1975 makes it all the more
urgent to revise oil product price rates.

Management

Employee relations: problems posed by 'pop accounts'

A trend towards com-
pounds that can be read
dormant on the shop
today being fuelled by
legislation as well as
d interest from such
as The Industrial
and its new offspring
h it may be an admi-
ral—a step towards
in management
relations—the trend
is unexpected, prob-
ably companies who take it
out exploring the con-
s, says Professor Tony
who holds the new
Business Policy at
University.
now Eccles's interest in
is not entirely exclu-
sive. It is first of all a ve-
the shop floor. "I'm a
ed liner", he says
de. "If the academic
frustrating I can
back on the shop floor
to spent 10 years in
management at
then went to the
ter Business School on
ant, and stayed eight
recently he has been

an adviser to the Kirby
Manufacturing and Engineer-
ing cooperative, and is GEC's
adviser in participation. In
this capacity he designs the
"pop accounts" which are
distributed to GEC employees
in September through their
company newspaper, *Topic*.

In addition to the difficulties
of doing pop accounts without
crisscrossing or propagandizing
the information, Professor
Eccles points out a number of
problems that are likely to
arise once such accounts have
been distributed to employees.

The first and most obvious is
that the information given is
inevitably going to be used
in negotiations. Many man-
agers will feel it is being used
against them, though Professor
Eccles says: "That's not nec-
essarily so. If you accept
the idea that the bargaining
may be tougher, the infor-
mation has gone, and infor-
mation, but the deal you make is
more likely to stick and be
relevant for the rank and file."

Once communication has
started, managements have to
face the fact that instead of
gratitude they are going to get

a demand for more infor-
mation. Professor Eccles points
out that these demands are
most likely to be for what he
calls "disaggregated" infor-
mation.

People want to know more
about what is happening in
their own division, or plant or
section. However, that is often
just the information that man-
agers fear would be most use-
ful to competitors.

A company can handle this
by giving local information
confidentially to augment the
general published information.

Another real problem is that
information is presented in an
unfamiliar way. This may
make it hard for employees or
their union leaders to react
constructively.

"It is very difficult to sim-
plify accounts without making
them a travesty of the truth",
Professor Eccles says, point-
ing to at least one example in
British industry of how not to
do it, with cartoons that talk
down to employees without
clarifying anything.

More embarrassing than
employees' misunderstanding the
new, improved accounts is

the danger that managers
themselves will have their lack
of financial understanding
highlighted. This is espe-
cially likely with technical
specialists.

Presuming you manage to do
a good job of publication, you
then face employees who seem
ungrateful and apathetic about
the whole thing. Professor
Eccles comments: "Many
managers say they don't find
on the shop floor the demand
for participation that is cur-
rent popularity implies. They
may be mistaken though, con-
fusing day-to-day decision-
making with the potential of
workers for involvement."

He suggests that workers
may be content with the
present situation—but when
people's jobs are directly
affected their level of interest
rises.

On the other hand, even if a
company is in difficulties, if
the workers have confidence in
their leaders, both union and
management, they are likely
to leave matters of decision-
making to their leaders. This
does not mean they are
incapable of involvement

systems which achieve the
same or better results with less
human effort, and which lead
to job enrichment through less
drudgery, wider variety or
greater delegation.

In recent years there has
been a welcome trend towards
recruiting people into charity
work who have had first-class
experience in the commercial
world. Few of these profes-
sionals, however, have had
much experience of designing
and adapting management sys-
tems to suit special situations.

There is a risk that obsolete
systems may even be given a
new lease of life, when com-
pletely new methods would
have brought greater staff en-
thusiasm and acceptable
operating economies.

The first qualification for
most positions in charities is
loyalty to the cause—and
devotion to it. But with it, come
damaging side-effects. Admini-
strative functions, for instance,
become financially inefficient
because they are starved of
funds.

Managers with little training
or enthusiasm for management
do not fight for more depart-
mental funds; they cannot
identify the areas where
capital investment in advice or
consultancy could pay its way
through future cost savings.

And they are reluctant to ask
for funds because they seem
morally wrong to decrease the

John Miller-Bakewell
The author is Director of Corat.

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Business appointments

New Europe
executive
at NatWest

Mr Eric Ruddell has been
appointed chief international
executive, Europe, of National
Westminster Bank and of Inter-
national Westminster Bank. He
succeeds Mr Dennis Bunyan, who
becomes senior executive vice-
president in charge of the new
American executive office in New
York.

Mr Klaus Busch and Mr Karl
Böhm have been named joint
managing directors of Rudolf
Weitz & Co GmbH, Düsseldorf.

Mr W. D. T. Tapley and Mr
J. C. Galloway have been ap-
pointed managing directors of BTR. They
were previously group chief
executives.

Mr E. C. Teideman has been
appointed to the board of Ocean
Wilson Holdings.

Mr A. A. Craig, Mr P. H. Giles
and Mr J. E. Higham are named
to the board of Landis and
Williams. Mr H. Turpin, Mr R. A.
Patterson and Mr K. W. E.
Blair have resigned.

Mr D. J. Williams has resigned
from the board of BET Omnibus
Services. Mr P. N. M. Rudder
succeeds him.

Mr Stephen Carter, operations
director of Quilley (a Carrington
Viella subsidiary) has been
seconded to the Department of
Industry as director, clothing
scheme administration unit.

Mr Guy de Richemont has been
appointed member of the board
of CompAir.

Mr G. W. J. Trowbridge, pres-
ident of the Machine Tool Trades
Association, has been appointed
director of Wickman, has been
elected president of Cecimo (Euro-
pean Committee for Cooperation
of Machine Tool Industries).

Mr John Surley, head of the
components division at the Gov-
ernment's Princes of Seaborough
laboratory, is to become director
of the Flinter Research and
Development Association. He suc-
ceeds Mr J. R. McBride. Until
he takes up his new post, Mr
Harry Richardson, a TRADA
deputy director, will be acting
director.

Following the acquisition by
Hill Samuel Life Assurance of
Reimbursement Properties, the board
of Reimbursement has been recon-
stituted as follows: Mr Bernard
Johnson, investment director of
HSLA, remains on the board; Mr
Charles Chiddick, managing director
of HSLA, remains on the board; Mr
Kenneth Winkles, a director of
HSLA and Mr Clive Scott, manag-
ing director of Hurst End Prop-
erty, will join the board. Mr Julian
Marshall remains managing
director.

Mr Robert D. Bailey has been
named senior regional officer for
First National City Bank in the
United Kingdom. The Republic
of Ireland and Scandinavia.

Mr J. A. Rowley has become
chairman and Mr P. C. Hancock
managing director of Little Haven
Farms. Mr J. S. Llewellyn has
stepped down as chairman and
managing director to take up
similar appointments with the
group's farming subsidiary.

nsult

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Tide is turning in favour of the British finance houses

Increasing emphasis is now being put on the virtues of the United Kingdom mining finance houses. Consolidated Gold Fields, Rio Tinto-Zinc, Charter Consolidated and Selection Trust—despite their dull earnings—outlook for, at least the next year.

After lagging behind in the latest upsurge in the United Kingdom equity market, they have pulled up well in the past week. But more interesting is that this strong performance appears to be more firmly based than simply the usual magnetic pull of the British stock market.

Mining finance houses have been in vogue of late, exacerbated in the case of the United Kingdom houses by dividend restraint. The sector reached its high-water mark at the end of the 1960s when the scramble for overseas earnings was at its height and the outlook for expanding world economies much brighter than it was in the wake of the currency turmoil of 1971.

Ever since, and most noticeably after 1972 when the long bull market in gold shares was in full swing, the tide has been turning in favour of the United Kingdom mining finance houses.

The Eurobond market is beginning to lose some of its buoyancy after being firm over the past few weeks, according to AP-Dow Jones.

Some dealers say that while the supply of new issues has remained fairly high, investment demand has begun to taper off. In particular, Swiss banks no longer seem to be as aggressive purchasers of Eurobonds.

A few weeks ago, when a substantial amount of Swiss-held Eurodollar certificates of deposit came due, the proceeds were reinvested in bonds to obtain a better yield. This money has already been invested, and I think portfolio managers are now being very selective so that not all new issues will do well, one Swiss banker commented.

Moreover, a decline in short-term United States interest rates along with worries about the repercussions of New York's likely insolvency seems to be putting some downward pressure on the dollar's exchange rate. This consideration could deter investment in dollar bonds, though lower short-term interest rates usually help push bond prices higher.

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Mining

upward rerating of the United Kingdom houses.

While there is no logical link between the strength of the United Kingdom market and the United Kingdom houses—apart from perhaps Gold Fields through its Amey Roadstone subsidiary, they are no more than peripherally interested in the outlook for the domestic economy—the connection has become too well established to ignore.

So long as the equity market does not run out of steam too quickly, the recovery in basic metals should be getting underway next year to bolster sentiment further. If that game plan is accurate, there is still scope for capital appreciation in the United Kingdom houses. Certainly, they should be able to stand their ground on yields which are now much closer to the United Kingdom industrial average.

Choosing between the four does not present too much of a problem in the short run as I think they will all move in tandem. Charter has had the edge of late, reflecting a point better yield than the others and perhaps the fact that it has had more ground to make up.

Charter's fundamentals, however, are the least promising of the four. The main redeeming feature is the strength of its investment portfolio, which includes significant stakes in several other houses, and the should hold the fall in half-year earnings to around 2p from 1s year's 7.87p a share. But in involvement in new mining, Charter is still finding it hard to exercise the ghost of Somerville.

Cleveland Potash is taking in immediately long time in coming stream, the stake in Selkirk is fast forgotten and he Teke-Fungurume copper mine in Zaire, which bulks large in Charter's fortunes, is shrouded by sufficient doubts to make the management contract a better price than future earnings. Certainly, RTZ and Selection Trust can point to more positive earnings growth points

in the shape of Rossing-uranium and the Detour base-metal project in Canada respectively. RTZ is still hamstrung by low copper prices which will halve this year's earnings but the energy content—Rossing will start to make a contribution to earnings early next year and the Argyle oil field is already on stream—is the sort of chemistry investors are looking for more and more.

Selection Trust is already highly rated—selling at more than 20 times prospective earnings—and a good deal of Detour's hopes are already being discounted in the share price.

With almost a third of its income coming from gold, Consolidated Gold Fields has its usual attractions as the way of playing the possible recovery there. Nevertheless, as investors have found to their cost before, it rarely pays to look on the mining houses as long-term investments and I am inclined to think that the emphasis should remain on their short-term trading merits.

Ronald Pullen

Restive producers weighing the chances of forming cartels

Although "understandings" rather than decisions are the likely outcome of the three-day meeting in France next week of the six non-communist heads of government, Third World commodity producers will take a keen interest in the outcome.

The success of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in forming a cartel has inspired many of them to get together to discuss whether they could organize cartels of their own if the developed nations should fail in negotiations to give the developing countries a better deal.

Whether the producers will, in fact, form cartels, and if they do, what their chances of success might be, are questions intensively examined by Mr Anthony Edwards, of the Economist Intelligence Unit, in The Potential For New Commodity Cartels, a special study published by the Unit.

Although lately the spotlight has been on discussions on world peace and the nuclear scheme of the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development, many producers are restive and, as UNCTAD's ambitious scheme fails—as it may well do—then the next step could be cartels in some fields.

With this possibility—or threat—as a background, Mr Edwards devotes a section to examining how the Opec countries succeeded in forcing up prices and what the economic and political circumstances were which made it possible. He then goes on to discuss attitudes and possible candidates for cartels, and commodities and their suppliers.

However, the real "meat" comes when he looks in detail at 13 commodities and discusses, in each case, whether a cartel would be feasible and could be sustained. These are his comments on four of the "softs" and two metals:

Cocoa: The nature of trade in cocoa and the tendency for fluctuations would make it difficult to establish a producers' cartel to push prices up. However, a long-term threat of new producers entering the market means that there would be only modest scope

Commodities

for price increases. Above all, it is doubtful whether it would be in the long-term interests of producers to push up prices to any marked extent.

It is probably best for producers to aim at maintaining cocoa prices at broadly their current long-term average level in relation to world prices generally, thus seeking extra income by maximizing revenue per unit of output. Such policy aims are of course, consistent with an effective international Cocoa Agreement grouping producers and consumers.

Coffee: Even leaving aside the problem of securing the cohesion of coffee producers within a cartel, formidable problems would have to be overcome in the short to medium term to establish and operate one. Its potential for pushing up prices would, moreover, be modest, and in the long term would come up against the problem of new producers.

It is difficult, therefore, to see a successful cartel operating over a significant period of time (a succession of poor crops could give it a short-lived success). A revitalized International Coffee Agreement would appear to represent a better long-term policy for both producers and consumers to achieve this revitalization it will, of course, be necessary for producers to longer-term objectives in view than has been evidenced in the past.

Rubber: Notwithstanding the current depression in natural rubber prices, there is considerable potential for establishing some kind of producers' cartel. Although the cost of setting up an adequate buffer stock may be around \$250m, the economies of the biggest producers are relatively healthy, and it certainly would be cheaper to set it up now than if it were at times of higher prices. The profits which should accrue to the stock when rubber prices rise (as they will once the recession in the world motor industry, in particular, has eased) could be used to strengthen its future powers of intervention in the market.

Sugar: While from the purely economic standpoint, a cartel with limited objectives in terms of price increases could be made to work once established, the

problems, both political and economic, of getting it established make it a not very likely possibility within the next few years.

Probably both producer and consumer interests would be better secured by a wider international agreement aimed at securing more stable, but in the long run rather higher, prices (in relation to the prices of manufactures) than have generally been the case so far. If initiatives to establish a more effective International Sugar Agreement are unsuccessful, there may well be attempts to move towards an exporters' cartel.

Copper: The dependence of Western Europe and Japan on imported copper adds to the lack of adequate substitutes; the concentration of world exports among the Inter-governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC); the underlying buoyancy of demand, the short-run inelasticity of supply outside a not very wide margin of surplus capacity; the restlessness of copper demand to income trends, but not to price at least in the short term; prices may attempt by CIPEC to push up prices as has Opec. It is clear, though, that any such move would be short-lived in its success. Nor indeed would it be likely to get off the ground for some time, in the light of the current situation in world copper markets.

That a number of factors appear to favour the establishment of a producers' cartel. Production is concentrated; major consumers are almost wholly outside the importing countries; the cost of collocation, by developing countries, is reasonably easy to collocate; by developing countries, is reasonably easy to collocate; by developing countries, is reasonably easy to collocate.

No cartel could, however, succeed in forcing up prices too far in the face of the threat of huge sales from the United States stockpiles. Current political uncertainties in South East Asia may make this less likely, but in a few years South East Asian producers all appearing on the market again for stockpile releases even if prices do not escalate.

Wallace Jackson

Commodities Editor

Euromarkets

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Moreover, a decline in short-term United States interest rates along with worries about the repercussions of New York's likely insolvency seems to be putting some downward pressure on the dollar's exchange rate. This consideration could deter investment in dollar bonds, though lower short-term interest rates usually help push bond prices higher.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Alco 10 1/8 1981	10.10	0.10
Air France 10 1/8 1981	10.10	0.10
Airbus 10 1/8 1981	10.10	0.10
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Appointments Vacant also on page 6

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